THE Soybean Digest

40th Annual Convention

American Soybean Association
Also
National Soybean Processors Association
Meeting

Peabody Hotel
"HEART OF MEMPHIS"

August 22-23

AUGUST 1960

VOLUME 20
NUMBER 10

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THE Soybean Digest

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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WELCOME TO THE 40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

We extend a cordial invitation to members of the American Soybean Association as well as our friends in the National Soybean Processors Association and in the Soybean Industry to attend our convention in Memphis, Tenn., "where the Delta begins" Aug. 22-23. Come, enjoy our fellowship and gain needed information for the coming year. See following pages for details.

Carle G. Simcox, president, American Soybean Association, Assumption, Ill.

EDITOR'S DESK

. . By GEO. M. STRAYER

(From London, England)

NOTE OF CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM As the annual conference of the International Association of Seed Crushers comes to a close here today there are several things which are apparent to the observer from the U. S. side. They include:

1—Soybeans from the United States are far more acceptable in the European markets than was true a few years ago. Visits with buyers at their plants and offices in Germany, Netherlands and England, as well as visits with buyers from other countries here at the conference, indicate to me that the former objections to high foreign material content and high split and broken bean content have largely been satisfied. Deliveries of U. S. soybeans are actually far cleaner than a few years back. Most buyers are now pleased with them, realize they are the best reaching world markets today, and are free to tell you of their pleasure with most deliveries.

This comes about because of the great amount of attention focused on the necessity for better deliveries, and because producers, handlers, export elevator operators and exporters are doing a better job on deliveries than ever before. Our efforts in this direction must continue.

2—Soybeans are more and more accepted as the oilseed of the future. Crushers throughout Europe are centering their attention on the United States as the major supplier to their market. A part of the shift in thinking is due to recognition that soybean oil meal will be produced in far greater quantities than would be true with peanuts or copra meal (because of the lower oil content of soybeans) to produce the quantity of oil demanded by the markets, and that markets for the meal must be developed if crushing operations are to be profitable.

3—The emphasis of sales in the future will shift from oil to meal because of the above relationship in tonnage.

4—Soybean oil meal is not accepted in the European markets as it is in the United States. But recognition of its true value is growing as the percentage of meal that is properly toasted continues to increase, and as experiments in feeding of livestock prove the comparative value of soybean meal which is properly prepared.

5—There is growing interest everywhere in the production of poultry meat in the form of broilers, and in feeding for maximum gains. Soybean oil meal is a necessity in any such program, and it is anticipated that as poultry meat becomes cheaper in the European countries far more of it will be produced and consumed. More broilers mean greater soybean meal consumption.

6—The actual producers of vegetable oils and oil-bearing materials for world markets are becoming fewer and fewer, in terms of countries, and the United States continues to grow in importance as the great supplier to the world markets of the future.

7—As labor becomes higher priced the shift in emphasis around the world must be to crops that can be produced mechanically. U. S. soybeans are the major answer in the next decade.

8—We must continue to place great emphasis on soybeans varieties with higher oil content, with higher protein content (the two are not impossible in the same variety), on the shipment of clean, sound soybeans to world markets, and we must provide the mechanism for shipment of pure varieties of proper qualities to the specialty users of soybeans here as well as in Japan. Not all our problems of quality have been solved yet!

9—Producers of oilseeds and oil-bearing materials around the world watch our every move today, for our moves greatly affect their prices and their markets. Every step we take must be considered in light of the effects on world markets, for today we literally establish that world market. We must act with wisdom and with the interests of our industry in the United States and in the world in mind.

10—Our markets for soybeans will continue to grow. Most countries which have crushing facilities will use them to the maximum. However, in many cases they will reach top capacity or the maximum in meal sales before their oil needs are supplied, and will continue to buy oil in great quantities to fill the gaps in local crushing, as well as to fill demands in underdeveloped countries which have never before been supplied.

I can leave these meetings with only one note —cautious optimism. Vast markets for soybeans and soybean products are ours if we treat them as valued customers who deserve recognition and attention. We must do so. The world lies before us if we do so.

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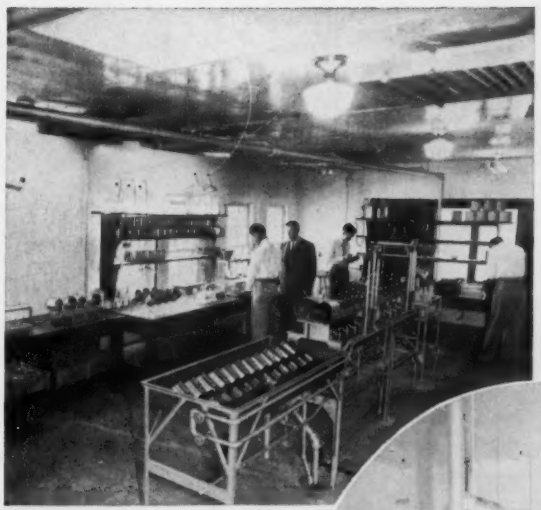

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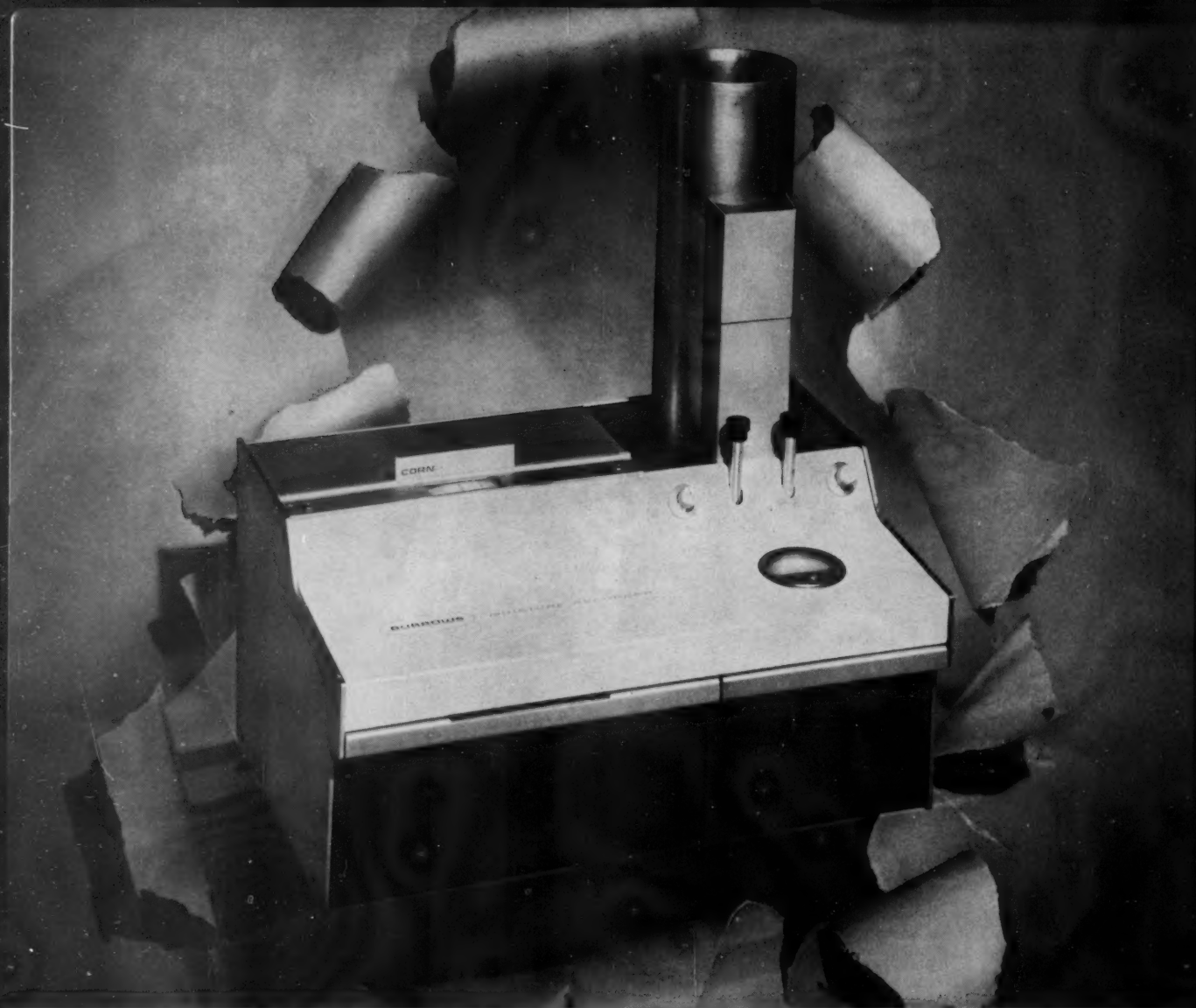

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Higher World Fats Production

World fats and oils production in 1960 was forecast at 32 million metric tons, **up ½ million tons from 1959,** by J. C. A. Faure, honorary vice president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, at the Association's Congress in London in July.

Mr. Faure said he did not consider the estimated increase excessive in view of the fact that both need and production of fats and oils have been increasing for the past 15 years on an average of 1 million tons a year on a worldwide basis, **and that a similiar average annual increase for the next 15 years has been forecast by a number of sources.**

Mr. Faure said that fats and oils production in the United States this year should exceed 7.5 million tons (7.4 million last year.) "Western Europe is up some 365,000 tons, mainly on account of last year's good olive crop. Africa is down, which is the result of the reduced groundnut crops in West Africa. Principal increases this year over 1959 will be provided by cottonseed oil, soya bean oil, olive oil and animal fats. Coconut oil is also expected to show a good improvement."

Mr. Faure saw a total export for 1960 of 7,855,000 tons, 112,000 tons greater than last year's record. "It looks as if before long the world exports will reach the 8-million-ton mark. I am looking for an increase in copra and coconut oil, soya beans and soya bean oil, cottonseed oil and tallow, but groundnuts and groundnut oil, linseed oil and possibly lard should all show declines from last year. The United States will be providing 2½ million tons (2.365 million tons last year)."

Guy Chipperfield of Great Britain was reelected president of the International Seed Crushers for the 10th successive year. Next year's Congress will be at Stockholm, Sweden, June 6-9.

Exports of U. S. Fats, Oils Are Rising

Exports of U. S. vegetable oils under P. L. 480 in the October-June period of the 1959-60 marketing year were 442 million pounds, 88 million pounds less than during the same period a year earlier, U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Total U. S. exports of vegetable oils through June 30 of the current marketing year were an estimated 1,107 million pounds, **nearly 290 million over the same months of the 1958-59 year.** Smaller Title I exports of soybean oil were more than offset by increased exports of soybean and cottonseed oil for dollars.

Production of the Italian mixed feed industry doubled in one year—from 5 million metric tons in 1958 to 10 million tons in 1959, with a further increase in 1960, reports J. L. Krider, Central Soya Co. vice president, who has completed a trip to Europe for the Soybean Council of America. Dr. Krider says the increase is due to an aggressive merchandising and research program, and the cooperation of the Soybean Council of America and the U. S. Embassy. The recent Italian mixed feed conference, attended by Dr. Krider and other representatives of the Council, was a big success.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced an agreement between the United States and Poland providing for sale of $7.5 million worth of cottonseed or soybean oil (about 66 million pounds) under P. L. 480. International Cooperation Administration has announced authorization of $31. million to France for purchase of U. S. soybeans, and $600,000 to Taiwan for the same purpose.

Direct overseas grain shipments from the port of Chicago are falling behind last year's pace, according to Nick Poulos in the Chicago Tribune. Unless a marked improvement develops, it appears that 1960 shipments will amount to about 10 million bushels compared with 14.6 million bushels last year when the St. Lawrence seaway was opened. It is pointed out that the 21-foot depth of the harbor channels at Chicago limits the amount of grain ships can take on there.

International Nutrition Conference

The second international conference on livestock nutrition will be held in Madrid, Spain, Oct. 19-21, the Soybean Council of America has announced. Invitations will be extended to the leading European scientists, industry and government representatives in this field, as well as to their U. S. colleagues.

The first international symposium on animal nutrition was held during May 1959 in Washington, D. C., followed by a 10-day tour of the feed industry of the United States.

Invited to act as co-sponsor of the 1960 symposium is the newly formed U. S. Feed Grains Council which represents the principal grain sorghum and corn producing and processing interests of the United States

Dr. James Hayward, Minneapolis, head of the Soybean Council's research division, has been named permanent secretary of the symposium.

Condition Below Normal

The soybean crop was still late and the condition below normal in many of the heavy producing areas, according to the Digest's last minute reports. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were all 1 to 2 weeks late and the condition below normal. The crop is also late in Iowa and South Dakota.

We have good late reports from Kansas, Missouri (where the condition is now termed normal), the commercial east coast area of North Carolina, the Red River Valley of North Dakota, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Moisture shortages were being reported in the Midsouth Delta, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland-Delaware, the Piedmont of North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Some yellowing of leaves because of manganese deficiency is reported in Ohio. (For a more complete earlier crop report see page 36.)

Pest and Disease Trouble

There are no reports of widespread outbreaks of diseases or pests so far. However, considerable root rot is showing up and phytophthora is frequently reported in the soybean crop in Missouri, according to J. Ross Fleetwood, University of Missouri agronomist. Kansas crop reporting service states webworms are doing extensive damage to some soybean fields. And USDA's plant pest control division reports the lesser cornstalk borer is causing heavy damage to soybeans in areas of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Freight Rate Hearings

A hearing that was scheduled for Chicago, June 22, on the petition of soybean processors for preferential railroad freight rates on soybean oil has been postponed. Interstate Commerce Commission has temporarily granted lower rates on soybean oil from Iowa, Missouri, etc., to St. Louis, Chicago and other points. The matter will be heard later, probably in September.

A hearing on reduced soybean meal rates from Western Trunk Line and Illinois Freight Association territories to southern territories, scheduled for July 14 at Atlanta, has been postponed until September, time and place to be announced later.

W. T. McKinney, well-known soybean producer and farm leader of Anguilla, Miss., passed away in June. Mr. McKinney had reported crop conditions from his area for the Soybean Digest and Late News for a number of years.

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40th Annual Convention American Soybean Association

Joint sessions with the National Soybean Processors Association

Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 22-23

The Men in Charge:

HERE are the men who will be in charge of the American Soybean Association convention at Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 22-23.

President **Carle G. Simcox,** Assumption, Ill., and Vice President **Charles V. Simpson,** Waterville, Minn., are both completing their first year in their present office, and both have been very active in Association affairs during the year.

Executive Vice President **Geo. M. Strayer** has now been executive officer for the Association for 20 years and in direct charge of every convention during that time.

This is the second convention for **David R. Farlow,** assistant to the executive vice president. Dave is not only becoming well known to soybean people in this country but also abroad, since he has made several trips to foreign lands.

Geo. McCulley, ASA business manager, is an old hand at conventions. This is his 14th. He is in charge of exhibits and the registration desk.

Kent Pellett, managing editor of the Soybean Digest, is in charge of the convention press room. He also is a veteran at soybean meetings.

David B. Bramson, director of advertising and circulation for the Soybean Digest, will be in charge of the Digest booth, with **Art Hutchison** and **David Hanley.**

Convention Committees:

Following are the American Soybean Association committees, most of which will function during the ASA convention:

Executive. Carle G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill., chairman; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; Charles Simpson, Waterville, Minn.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsville, Ohio; and Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

Convention. John Butterfield, Pana, Ill., chairman; John Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; and Walter M. Scott, Tallulah, La.

Market development. Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman; Wing; Harry Gatton, Jr., Rumsey, Ky.; Butterfield; and Simpson.

Resolutions. Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., chairman; Scott; Evans; Butterfield; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; Glen Myers, Memphis, Mo.; Wing; and Hubert Baker, Dalton City, Ill.

Nominations. Evans, chairman; Baker; and Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.

Legislative. Simpson, chairman; Myers; Simcox; and Sawyer.

Awards. Simpson, chairman; Evans; and Biddle.

Program Features:

SOME OF THE reasons why farmers grow soybeans or other crops should come to light at an interesting session Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, when several speakers will discuss the relationship of soybeans to other crops—wheat, corn, cotton and rice.

Speakers will be John W. Evans, ASA past president, Montevideo, Minn.; Walter Goeppinger, president National Feed Grains Council, Boone, Iowa; Harris Barnes, Jr., King & Anderson Plantation, Clarksdale, Miss., and John White, vice president for Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

* * * * *

The work of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council will be well covered at the Tuesday afternoon session this year. J. R. Fleetwood, extension specialist of field crops at the University of Missouri, and W. L. Nelson, Midwest director of the American Potash Institute, will give detailed reports, followed by a paper on the value of the Council by H. W. Johnson, research agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville.

Then there'll be a panel discussion on the work of the Council with J. W. Calland, the Council's managing director, as chairman.

These men will tell the export story

Howard L. Roach

Fred Marti

David R. Farlow

Shizuka Hayashi

Javier de Salas

Many of the men most active in the export programs will be at the convention. Executive Vice President Geo. M. Strayer will be newly returned from Europe and a speech before the International Association of Seed Crushers at London.

Soybean Council President Howard L. Roach will appear on the program Monday. Also, Fred Marti, director of the Council's overseas operations at Rome; Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the Japanese American Soybean Institute (his speech will be delivered by Hiroshi Nakamura); Javier de Salas, director for Spain, Madrid; and David R. Farlow, assistant to the ASA executive vice president.

C. R. Weber, professor of farm crops at Iowa State University, who was in charge of the Soybean Council's exhibit at the New Delhi, India, fair, will deliver an address on soybeans and agriculture in India.

* * * * *

Ten years after the repeal of the federal margarine law, Siert F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, will appear on the convention program Monday afternoon to describe margarine's present outlook.

* * * * * *

The price forecast on the 1960 crop will be offered again this year, on Tuesday afternoon, by T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor of agricultural marketing, University of Illinois.

And an outstanding panel representing producers, processors, others in the industry, and government will discuss factors that may affect soybean prices during the coming year. Members will be: Cary Humphries, Cargill, Inc., Memphis, chairman; Walter Sikes, director of fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service; Glenn Pogeler, chairman of the board, National Soybean Processors Association, Mason City, Iowa; Loren Johnson, executive vice president, Continental Grain Co., New York City; Robert Alexander, Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and James Young, Jr., Crawfordsville, Ark.

Get your room reservations in! Hotel Peabody Memphis, Tenn.

COFFEE SHOP, Hotel Peabody. The hotel operates four eating places, one open all night.

Convention Highlights

THOUGH the annual conventions of the American Soybean Association have immediately followed meetings of the National Soybean Processors Association and the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council in the same hotel for several years past, this year all meetings are being held concurrently.

Monday and Tuesday morning sessions of the three groups will be separate. Both afternoon sessions will be joint for all three groups.

The Monday evening **reception and banquet** will be for all convention attendants—ASA, NSPA, and the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council—and the wives of all.

ASA honorary life memberships will be awarded at the banquet, and the banquet will be followed by adjournment to the **Peabody Hotel Skyway** for dancing and refreshments.

A special attraction for the ladies will be a **noon luncheon,** Monday, Aug. 22, in the Patio Room of the John Gerber Co., one of Memphis' leading department stores, followed by a style show.

Some Memphis Features

MEMPHIS, in the center of the Cotton Belt, is the world's leading cotton market.

The **Cotton Exchange** and the **Memphis Board of Trade** occupy joint quarters at the corner of Front St. and Union Ave. Here over a third of the nation's cotton crop is normally traded, with over a $3 million annual volume.

The **National Cotton Council,** industrywide organization whose educational and promotional activities for cotton have become a model for other commodity groups, is located here. Memphis is the home of the annual 5-day Cotton Carnival in May where the Maid of Cotton is named.

Memphis, on the Mississippi River, lies close to the Delta lands and the heart of the Midsouth's soybean production area. It has **four soybean processing plants,** Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Cargill, Inc., Ralston Purina Co., and Swift & Co. There are also two vegetable oil refining plants in Memphis, the HumKo Co. and Southern Cotton Oil Division of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift.

Memphis is also the South's largest producer of formula feeds.

Beale St. is home of the "blues" and center of Memphis Negro life. Here W. C. Handy wrote "The Memphis Blues," "St. Louis Blues," and "The Beale Street Blues."

Memphis is the home of **Elvis Presley,** national idol of the rock 'n roll set.

Many **hunting and fishing paradises** lie within a 2-hour drive of Memphis. These include Reelfoot and Pickwick Lakes in Tennessee; Sardis Lake and Arkabutla dam in Mississippi; and Hardy and Horseshoe Lakes in Arkansas. Stuttgart, Ark., is famous for its duck hunting in season.

Hotel Peabody, your convention site, is one of the nation's finest hotels and the convention hotel of the Midsouth. Located in downtown Memphis, the hub of all air, rail and highway traffic in south central United States, the Peabody is said to be the spot "where the Delta begins." The hotel has 625 rooms with bath, all fully air conditioned. It operates four eating places, one open all night, where excellent food is served.

PROGRAM

American Soybean Association Convention

Joint afternoon sessions with processors

Sunday, Aug. 21

2:00 p. m. Room 215

Meeting, board of directors, American Soybean Association.

Monday, Aug. 22

8:00 a. m. Mezzanine

Registration desk open.

9:00 a. m. Continental Ball Room

Opening session, American Soybean Association.

Carle G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill., president, American Soybean Association, presiding.

"Soybeans and Agriculture in India," C. R. Weber, professor of farm crops, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

"The Benefits to Producers of Hedging Through Futures," Conrad Leslie, Francis I. duPont & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Soybean Research at the Northern Laboratory," W. Clifford Witham, assistant director, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, Peoria, Ill.

"The Japanese American Soybean Institute," Shizuka Hayashi, managing director, JASI, Tokyo; and David R. Farlow, assistant to the executive vice president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

"Tomorrow's Foodpower," film.

12:15 p. m.

Lunch.

1:30 p. m. Continental Ball Room

Joint session, American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association.

Glenn Pogeler, chairman of the board, National Soybean Processors Association, Mason City, Iowa, presiding.

"Greetings," Honorable Henry Loeb, mayor of Memphis.

"Agribusiness in the Midwest," Darrell R. Francis, first vice president, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Margarine Outlook," Siert F. Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

"The Soybean Council's Global Program," Howard L. Roach, president, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Plainfield, Iowa.

"The European Operations of the Soybean Council," Fred R. Marti, director of overseas operations, Soybean Council, Rome, Italy.

"Spanish Operations of the Soybean Council," Javier de Salas, director for Spain, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Madrid.

6:00 p. m. Georgian and Venetian Rooms

Reception.

7:15 p. m. Continental Ball Room

Annual banquet, American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association.

Awarding of honorary life memberships, American Soybean Association.

Tuesday, Aug. 23

9:00 a. m. Continental Ball Room

Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

Carle G. Simcox, president, presiding.

10 a. m. Continental Ball Room

General session, American Soybean Association.

Carle G. Simcox, president, American Soybean Association, presiding.

"Factors Affecting the Relationship of Wheat and Soybeans," John W. Evans, past president, American Soybean Association, Montevideo, Minn.

"Factors Affecting the Relationship of Corn and Soybeans," Walter Goeppinger, president, U. S. Feed Grains Council, Boone, Iowa.

"Factors Affecting the Relationship of Cotton and Soybeans," Harris Barnes, Jr., general manager, King & Anderson Plantation, Clarksdale, Miss.

"Factors Affecting the Relationship of Rice and Soybeans," John White, vice president for agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

"Organization of Ontario Soybean Growers," K. A. Standing, secretary-manager, Ontario Soya-Bean Growers Marketing Board, Chatham, Ontario.

12:00 noon

Lunch.

1:30 p. m. Continental Ball Room

Joint session, American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association.

John Sawyer, past president, American Soybean Association, London, Ohio, presiding.

"Report on the advisory board, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council," J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist field crops, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; and Werner L. Nelson, Midwest director, American Potash Institute, West Lafayette, Ind.

"Value of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council," Herbert W. Johnson, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

Agronomy Panel—"Questions and Answers," J. W. Calland, managing director, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman; and Drs. Fleetwood, Nelson, Johnson and J. B. Peterson, head, department of agronomy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

"What Will We Get for 1960-Crop Soybeans?" T. A. Hieronymus, professor, agricultural marketing, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Panel Discussion, "The Factors Affecting Soybean Prices," Cary Humphries, Cargill, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., chairman; Walter Sikes, director, fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Glenn Pogeler, chairman of the board, National Soybean Processors Association, Mason City, Iowa; Loren Johnson, executive vice president, Continental Grain Co., New York, N. Y.; Robert Alexander, Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and James Young, Jr., Crawfordsville, Ark.

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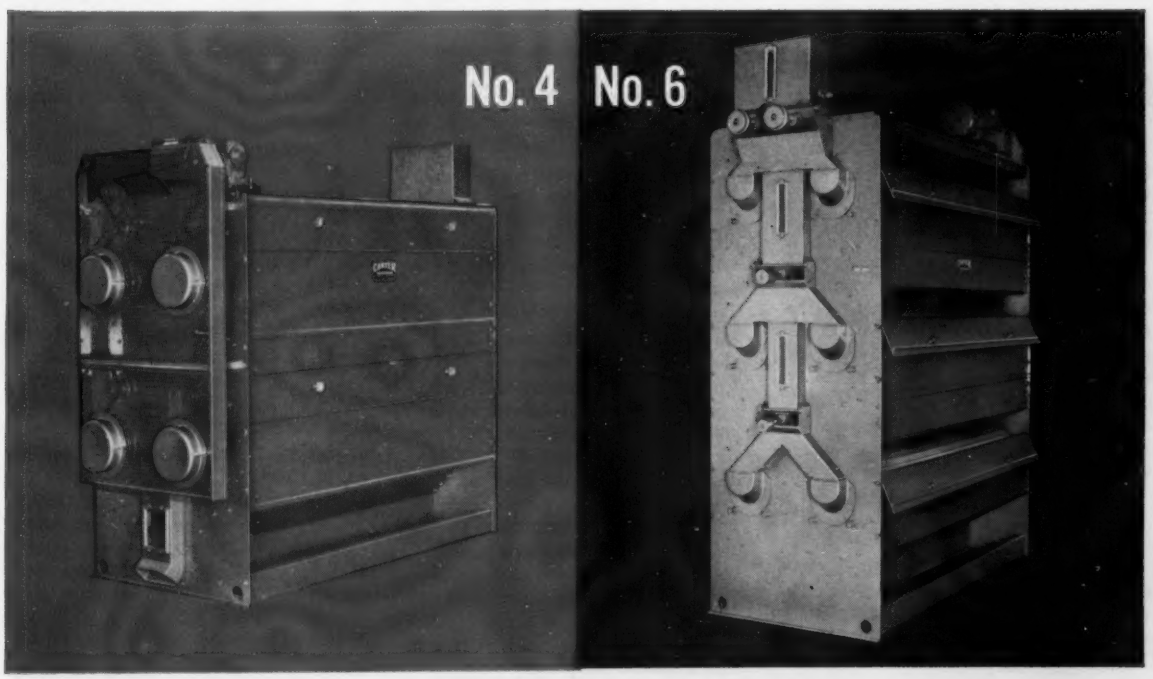

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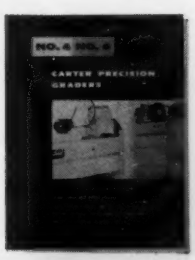

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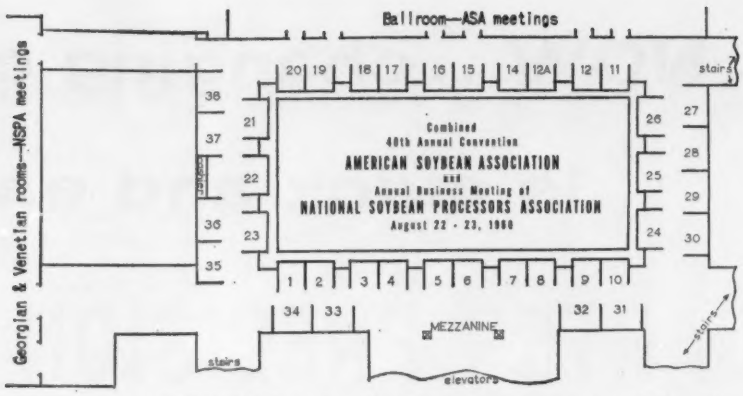


MEZZANINE floor plan showing meeting rooms and exhibit booths.

BE SURE to visit the exhibits when you attend the combined ASA-NSPA meetings at Memphis Aug. 22-23.

You will find the exhibits a good place to visit and relax—and to pick up the latest information on equipment and services. The displays will be worth your close attention.

You will find the men in charge of the booths friendly and anxious to meet you and serve you. All booths will be on the mezzanine floor and easily accessible to the meeting room.

There was still some exhibit space available at press time. Firms wishing a booth should contact immediately:

Geo. McCulley, Business Manager, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa

Here are the firms that had reserved exhibit space at press time, with the products or services to be shown and the men to be in charge:

Aeroglide Corp.

To be shown: Aeroglide Grain Drier, with information on its proper incorporation in a soybean processing plant, data on selection of sizes and location, figures on operating cost.

Aeroglide will also have a hospitality suite at the Peabody.

To attend: James F. Kelly, Parke Thomas, Julian W. Bunn, Jr., E. A. Bohlke, and J. E. Metzger.

V. D. Anderson Co.

Burrows Equipment Co.

To be shown: the new Burrows Moisture Recorder. See New Products and Services section in this issue for details.

To attend: John Wastcoat.

California Spray-Chemical Co.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.

To be shown: Display booth will feature steel tank installations, rigid frame steel buildings and complete bulk feed line consisting of corrugated bulk feed tanks and the new Mix-O-Matic tank.

To attend: R. G. Parsons.

Crippen Manufacturing Co., Inc.

To be shown: screen and air type cleaning and grading equipment for soybeans, including a three-eighths scale model of the new Crippen Cleaner Model MD-588.

To attend: Vergil D. Frevert, Herman C. Todt, and Robert W. McPherson.

Dabney-Hoover Supply Co.

Davenport Machine & Foundry Co.

To be shown: information and enlarged photographs of Davenport's Rotary Dryers and Coolers.

To attend: L. W. Follett and Harry I. Carlson.

Albert Dickinson Co.

A. T. Ferrell & Co.

French Oil Mill Machinery Co.

Hot Spot Detector, Inc.

Langston Bag Co.

To be shown: new textile Burlap and Cotton Bags. There will be a telephone for incoming calls to anyone at the convention and a young lady in charge to relay messages.

To attend: F. B. "Rudy" Langston, Graham Dudley, V. V. Sharpe, and Dee Holcomb.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

The MLPF&S commodity booth will have a lighted board showing current quotations on Chicago Board of Trade commodities and cottonseed oil from New York Produce Exchange. There will be a Chicago Board of Trade ticker, MLPF&S news wire, and phone connection with MLPF&S Memphis office.

To attend: Nelson Cornelius.

Hubert Phelps Machinery Co.

Seedburo Equipment Co.

To be shown: Model 300-LOS Seedburo Steinlite Fat and Oil Tester and Model 500-RC Steinlite Moisture Tester.

To attend: Rex Yocum.

Shanzer Manufacturing Co.

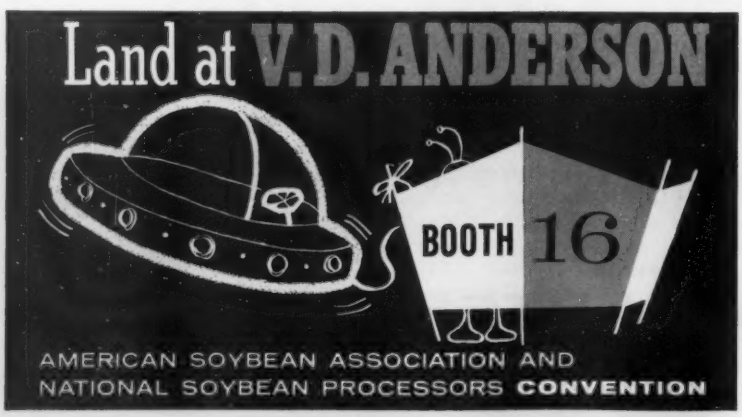
To be shown: literature and photographs on the new 1960 line of Shanzer Grain Driers and various Shanzer Grain Drier installations.

To attend: Joy Allen.

Signal Oil & Gas Co.

To be shown: literature on Espesol Hexane. Signal will maintain a hospitality booth with a Coca Cola dispenser and tomato juice each morning until 11 a. m.

To attend: J. Frank Taylor, Everett Riddle, Fred Whiting and Don Bezold.



Simon-Carter Co.

To be shown: Carter Precision Grader laboratory model to demonstrate its effectiveness in removing foreign material.

To attend: E. O. Anderson.

Soybean Council of America, Inc.

To be shown: illustrations of soybean products and the Council's worldwide market activities.

To attend: President Howard L. Roach, Fred Marti, Carl Urban, R. W. Fischer, Javier de Salas, and Jose Rivera.

The Soybean Digest

To be shown: Copies of the Soybean Digest, the Soybean Blue Book and other material relating to publishing activities of the American Soybean Association. Advertising representatives will be on hand to discuss your advertising problems with you.

To attend: David B. Bramson, Art Hutchison and David Hanley.

Urbana Laboratories

To be shown: a full line of Urbana Culture for soybean inoculation.

To attend: Laurence E. Manning.

U. S. Rubber Co.

PROGRAM

National Soybean Crop Improvement Council Advisory Board

Monday, Aug. 22

Chairman, L. N. Skold.

8:30 a. m.

"Narrow Rows in Illinois," J. W. Pendleton.

"Narrow Rows in Minnesota," J. W. Lambert.

"Best Row Widths in the South," E. E. Hartwig.

"Chemical Weed Control in Soybeans," W. C. Shaw.

"Narrow Rows and Weed Control," R. E. Frans.

"Minimum Culture and Double Cropping in South Carolina—Progress Report," W. R. Paden.

12:00 noon

Luncheon.

***1:30 p. m.**

Afternoon session with processors and growers.

***6.00 p. m.**

Reception.

***7:15 p. m.**

Banquet and entertainment.

* Ladies invited.

Tuesday, Aug. 23

Chairman, J. W. Calland.

8:30 a. m.

"Report of the Physiology and Nutrition Committee," J. B. Peterson.

"Gaps in Soybean Nutrition Research," A. J. Ohlrogge.

"Gaps in Soybean Physiology Research," R. W. Howell.

"Nebraska Soybean Irrigation Tests," P. E. Schleusener.

"Arkansas Soybean Irrigation Tests," A. E. Spooner.

"Proposal of Topics for Future Meetings."

1:30 p. m.

Afternoon meeting with processors and growers.

Reports on National Soybean Crop Improvement Council and agronomy panel.

Sales of Government Butter Are Resumed

WITH A recent buildup of government butter stocks through heavier price-support purchasing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on July 7 the resumption of sales for domestic and foreign use, and movement into other outlets. Sales had been discontinued in September 1959. Uncommitted stocks on June 30 were about 19 million pounds.

For export sales, butter will be offered on a competitive bid basis. Sales prices for domestic use will be 65½¢ to 66½¢ per pound.

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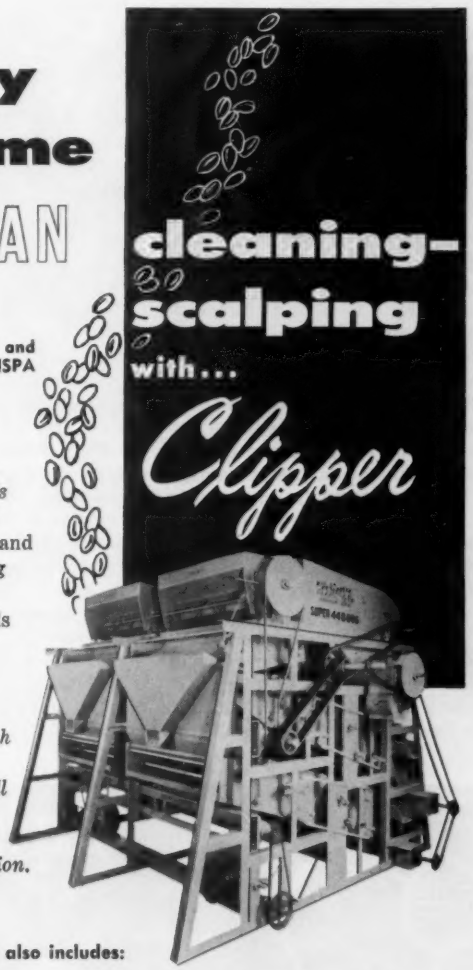
Your choice of both screen and fan arrangements — all models supplied in either wood or all-steel construction.



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Will high moisture combining pay? Read this article and the one following.

Problems of Elevator Operators and Producers

By **JOHN TERRAL**

Vice President, Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association, Lake Providence, La. From a speech before the Soybean Production and Marketing Forum, Lake Providence, La.

I WOULD like to talk with you about some factors that I think will help you receive the top money for your soybeans. This is just another way of saying, "What can I do to make grade?"

The factors that cost you the most money are those of excess moisture, excess foreign material, and damage.

First of all let's look at damage. Anything that causes an unsound kernel is a damaged soybean. It can be caused by a number of factors—weather, frost before the beans are mature, heating, and insect damage.

Insect damage has been a sleeper in this area which has cost the farmer in yield and has been reflected in the price that he has received for his beans. Insect damage first became a factor in my area in 1956 and has been with us to a greater or lesser extent ever since. Cargill Elevator at Baton Rouge, which probably markets more Louisiana soybeans than any other point, tells me that insect-damaged soybeans have become a very serious problem with them, especially in Louisiana during the 1959 harvest. We in East Carroll Parish think that the trouble comes from the common old stinkbug.

We don't think that control will be very difficult once the problem is recognized and some work is done on it. T. E. Hankins and Crawford Rose, our county agents, have obtained results with methyl parathion. The main problem, we think, is one of determining the proper timing for control.

How is this costing the producers money? I think, both in yield and price. The farmer may not see a damage discount on his grade sheet, but I assure you that in the event the bulk of the soybeans in this area have some insect damage in them, then it is reflected in his base price.

The only way that the damage in soybeans can be determined is by the cutting of a sample. This is a slow and tedious process. Also, customer relations are involved. Lots of producers object to their elevator operators looking that hard for something to deduct them for. I'd say here that the buyer takes the easy way out and reduces his price to cover. This could explain why you haven't heard so much about damage.

We have one large producer who has farms on both ends of the parish. The fields in the area of heavy stinkbug infestations yield more than 10 bushels less than the fields in the opposite end of the parish where infestations were much lighter.

In my experience, at least 50% of the foreign material in soybeans, containing less than 13% moisture, consists of small pieces of soybeans. Let there be 4 or 5 days of clear, dry weather in November, when the humidity is way down and every combine in the county is going from daybreak until dusk trying to get as many beans in as they can before bad weather comes again, and it is not at all unusual to receive beans containing 8% to 10% small pieces of soybeans. This is a dead loss to everyone concerned. The farmer first of all, and the country elevator who has to clean it out. In fact, he must scalp these beans on a 10/64 round hole screen in order to remove morning glory seed.

What is my solution to this problem? First of all, the proper adjustment of the combine. In too many instances the combine operator either isn't adjusting his combine or can't.

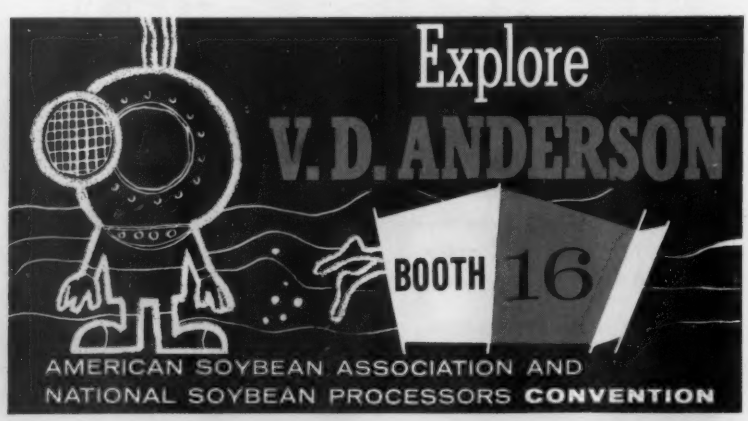
I suggest that the seller of beans consider starting the harvesting of his beans at 15% moisture. Beans are much less brittle in the 13%-15% range and much less subject to shattering. If you have available a country elevator that will dry high-moisture soybeans for a reasonable fee, you may wish to avoid field loss by harvesting at much higher rates of moisture.

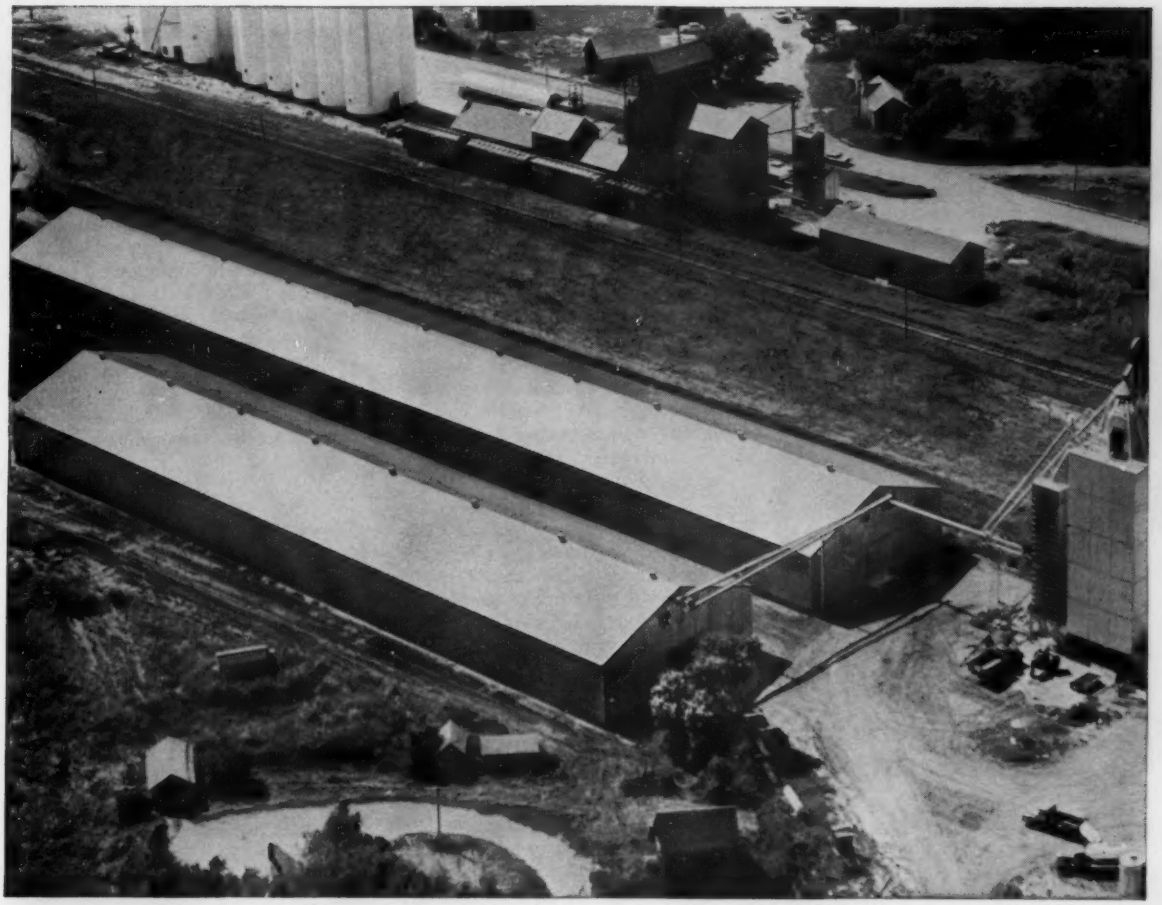
To sum up I recommend:

1 — Pay particular attention to combine adjustments.

2—Watch for insect damage and do something about it. Pay particular attention at time of first fruiting of the beans.

3—Don't delay, harvest after your beans reach 15% moisture. If your dockage doesn't exceed 3¢ per point of moisture, you are getting a bargain. Harvesting at even higher rates of moisture may pay, especially if you can get a deal on drying.





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MOST combine losses take place at the cutterbar.

From Ohio:

How to Save More Soybeans In Combining

By AUSTIN E. SHOWMAN
Assistant Extension Editor
Ohio State University

GREATEST GRAIN losses in soybean harvesting usually take place at the combine cutterbar. These losses often amount to 80% of the total losses normally experienced in soybean harvesting. Reduce cutterbar loss and you've taken a big step toward efficient harvesting.

The chief cause of cutterbar loss is shattering. It accounts for about half the grain losses at the cutterbar, according to B. J. Lamp, agricultural engineer of the Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The engineer offers several suggestions for reducing soybean losses in the harvest operation. Here they are:

Cutterbar height. This adjustment influences shattering and stubble losses. Shatter losses caused by the knife will be minor when the cutterbar is adjusted to proper height and the combine speed remains under 4 miles an hour. Some varieties set beans closer to the ground than others. Therefore more pods are cut and stripped by the knife. Ohio station tests have shown that Lincoln and Hawkeye varieties are more favorable for low shattering and stubble losses than are Harosoy and Monroe. Beans planted in rows generally set beans closer to the ground than beans which are drilled.

Reel speed. For efficient harvesting, reel bats should travel about one and one-quarter times as fast as the forward speed. In tests at the Ohio station, high reel indexes (ratio of peripheral speed of the bat divided by combine forward speed), high forward speeds, and low positioning of the reel all resulted in big shattering losses when beans were low in moisture. With self-propelled combines it is difficult to adjust bat speed to forward speed. It can be done with machines operating from the power take-off of a tractor.

Forward speed. High forward speeds during harvesting will cause increased stubble and shatter loss. Many beans will be stripped. In Ohio tests, average stubble height at 2.5 miles an hour was 6 inches. At 5 miles an hour it was 9 inches. Cylinder, rack, and shoe losses will be minor at all speeds.

High moisture combining. This is an effective way to reduce shattering loss. Combining in the early morning when the straw is wet with dew is highly effective. Ohio researchers were able to reduce gathering losses from 2 bushels to 1 bushel an acre by early morning harvest. Also, operating conditions were more agreeable because there was little or no dust. For complete threshing of high-moisture beans, cylinder speed must be nearly twice that needed for harvesting beans when the straw is dry.

Early season high-moisture combining is complicated because of the wide variation in kernel moisture content and high straw moisture.

Date of Harvest. Loss before harvesting is not critical unless beans get excessively dry—down to perhaps 11% moisture content. However, farmers who harvest beans at higher moisture contents, up to 13%, will have more bushels to market and less loss from shattering.

Harvesting for seed. Germination of beans can be reduced by high cylinder speeds. Farmers wanting beans for seed should save them from grain harvested at slower cylinder speeds.

Gives Guides for Combine Shoppers

A UNIVERSITY of Illinois agricultural economist has some guides to help prospective combine buyers figure out what size of machine they want.

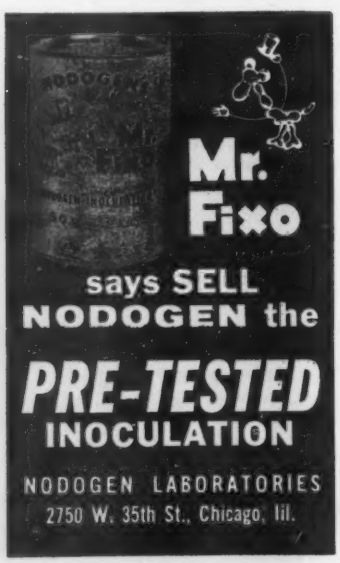
First of all, economist R. B. Schwart points out that in central Illinois there are about 85 hours available to harvest small grain between July 5 and July 24, and about 65 hours to harvest soybeans between Sept. 20 and Oct. 9. His estimates are based on average weather and harvesting conditions.

Suppose, then, that a cash-grain farmer has 90 acres of soybeans and 60 acres of small grain. It's the soybean acreage that will determine what size of combine is needed. According to Schwart, a 7-foot P.T.O. job will do the soybeans in ample time—in about 64 hours. For both crops it will take about 107 hours at a cost of $4.09 per acre.

Or the same farmer could go to a 10-foot self-propelled job and get the same acreage done in 75 hours, but at a cost of about $6.50 per acre.

What the farmer needs to ask himself is this: (1) Are the 32 hours I can save by owning the larger combine worth the extra cost of about $2.41 per acre, or $361 per season? And (2) what could I earn if I invested the $3,300 extra cost for the larger machine somewhere else in my business?

Size of cutterbar is another thing to consider. A basic 10- or 12-foot combine can be outfitted with a 12- or 14-foot cutterbar. Although the additional 2 feet may not increase the capacity for harvesting small grain, it may increase the capacity for harvesting soybeans, depending on the row width.



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Arthur Cully, Jacksonville, Illinois writes, "We combined 200 acres of soybeans, 50 acres of wheat, and 300 acres of corn and didn't have a minute's trouble. The Case 800 handles wonderfully in row crops. Time and grain were saved by being able to change concave adjustment and cylinder speed on-the-go . . . a major factor when harvesting tough crops under difficult conditions."

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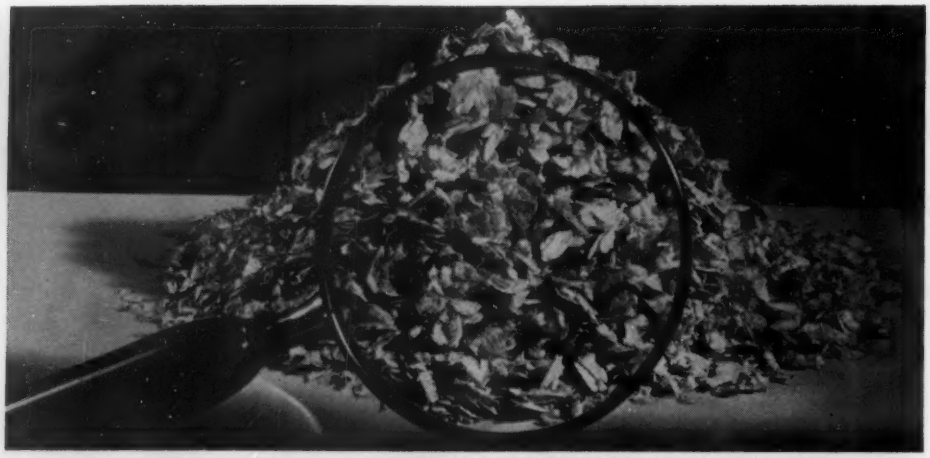


SOYBRAN FLAKES after the addition of 30% molasses.

Soybran Flakes

a new feed byproduct from soybeans

by **EVERETT E. BIERMAN**
Central Soya Co., Inc.

HIGH DIGESTIBILITY . . . bulkiness . . . and greater absorption capacity . . . those are the qualities of soybran flakes, a recently developed product of the soybean, which is finding an important place in the rations of ruminant animals such as cattle and sheep.

Thus far the new product which was developed by the Central Soya Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., is being used:

1—To add bulk to complete dairy, beef, and sheep feeds; flakes can be added in amounts of 10% to 25%.

2—As a roughage extender, flakes can be mixed with wheat bran, molasses and other similar ingredients.

3—As a molasses carrier, flakes allow the adding of 25% to 30% molasses.

4—In grass silage; as an additive it absorbs liquids and prevents runoff. The flakes absorb more liquid than any other silage preservative. In addition, molasses can be added to soybran flakes and used as a silage preservative.

Digestibility

High digestibility is one of the qualities of soybran flakes. Results of research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station,[1] using both the in vitro technique and digestibility studies with sheep, reveal that soybran flakes have a higher cellulose digestibility than any other ingredient studied, as is shown in Table 1. The high digestibility of the fibrous part of soybran flakes indicates that they have a high nutritive value for ruminants.

Table 1

	Digestibility Cellulose %	Crude fiber %
Soybran flakes	95.3	
Beet pulp	90.4	89.9
Corncobs	49.4	
Barley screenings	42.3	
Canadian refuse screenings	35.7	
Oat hulls	31.9	32.3
Oat mill byproducts	26.2	
Domestic wheat screenings	25.3	
Cottonseed hulls	25.2	
Dried corn distillers grains	24.6	25.7
Brewers dried grains	20.9	
13% alfalfa meal	50.0	44.8

Bulkiness

Tests have shown that soybran flakes provide greater bulk than any of the commonly considered bulky ingredients. Table 2 shows the comparative bulk density and water absorption capacity of soybran flakes, wheat bran, beet pulp, and ¼-inch chopped alfalfa.

Experienced dairymen usually prefer that rations for their dairy herds contain a substantial amount of bulk. This view is supported by

[1] Department of Animal Science, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Journal of Dairy Science, Vol. 52, No. 1, pp. 185-186, January 1959.

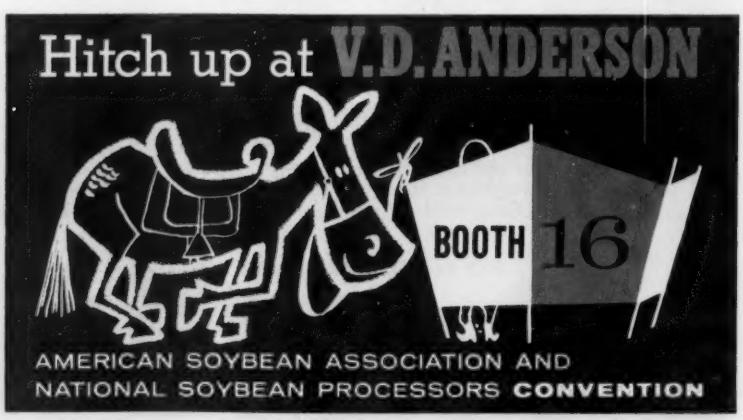


Table 2

	Bulk density lbs./cu. ft.	Water absorption %
Soybran flakes	8	525
Wheat bran	11	240
Beet plup	13	340
¼-inch chopped alfalfa hay	13	390

F. B. Morrison, author of Feeds and Feeding, who in the 22nd edition of the text, writes, "It is a common belief that when high-producing cows are fed a liberal amount of concentrates, there will be less tendency for them to go off feed if some bulky feeds, such as wheat bran, ground oats, or dried beet pulp, are included in the mixture."

Liquid Absorption

In bulky ingredients such as soybran flakes, the ability to hold water so as to make a moist, succulent feed is one of their prime advantages. With a water absorption capacity of more than five times its weight, soybran flakes top other bulky feeds in the ability to absorb liquids. Water is absorbed through openings in the flake's outer layer into the "spongy" middle cells, leaving liquid-filled flakes that are easy to handle. When filled with liquid, the new flakes remain dry on the outside surfaces with less tendency to "cake up" than is the case with some other liquid-absorbing ingredients.

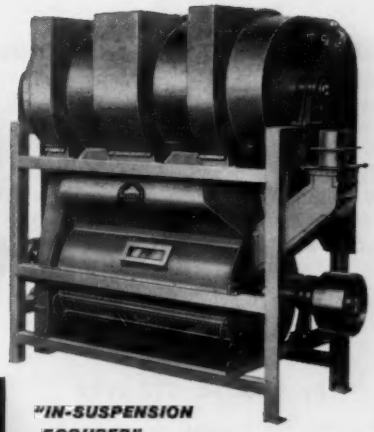
How Made

Soybran flakes are made from the soybean's outer coating. After separation from the bean, the cup-shaped soybean hull with its unbroken surface and hard appearance is cooked under controlled conditions and flaked at high pressure. The cooking process destroys the urease that is present in raw hulls so that the flakes can be used with urea. If raw hulls are mixed with cattle feeds containing urea, the urease will release ammonia which lowers the "protein" analysis of the feed.

In addition to destroying urease, the *cooking and flaking process* also completely changes the structure of the hull's outer layers. It fractures the outer and inner cells and collapses the middle "hour glass" cells so that liquid can penetrate the empty space chambers between the cells.

Known on the records of the U. S. Patent Office as Patent No. 2,904,435, issued Sept. 15, 1959, soybran flakes is becoming known in feedlots around the Midwest as one more example of the versatility of the 20th century's miracle crop—the soybean.

EUREKA



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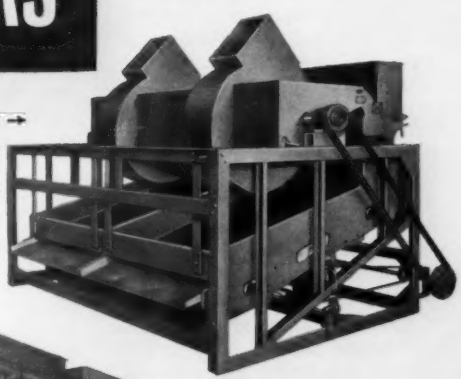

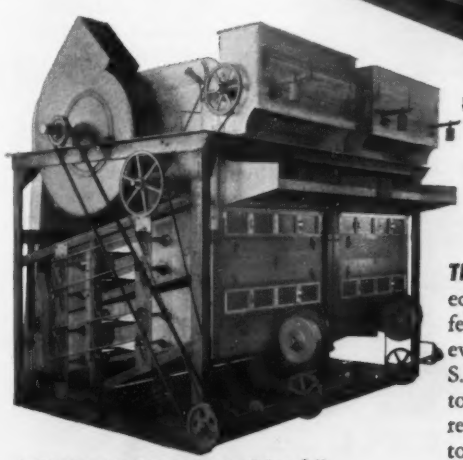

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Strayer reports in London:

U. S. Will Offer Larger Supplies of Export Soybeans in Future

By GEO. M. STRAYER

Executive Vice President, American Soybean Association. From his speech before the International Association of Seed Crushers, London, England.

SOYBEANS ARE firmly established in the Midwest and the Midsouth areas of the United States as a major crop, and in my estimation will continue to grow in importance in thise areas. In addition, new and high-yielding varieties have been developed to go as far north as the Red River Valley of Minnesota-Dakota and adjoining Canada, and as far south as the Gulf Coast. Soybeans are being produced under irrigation in the High Plains of Texas, in California, Arizona, and Nebraska, and they are increasing in importance along the Coastal Plains of the East Coast of the United States, as well as in the Southeast states.

Soybean production is spreading over additional areas of the United States rather rapidly, and in my estimation this trend will continue. I have made the prediction that within the next 15 years we will see a soybean production in the United States of 1 billion bushels or 27.5 million metric tons per year.

This rapid growth of the soybean industry in the United States has not been without its problems. On the program of your meeting in 1956 I discussed some of those problems, and I have, on various occasions,

The Grade Problem

conferred with many of you pertaining to some of them. One of the major problems has been that of grades and quality.

Our present grades make an attempt to measure these factors, but in a very roundabout manner. We recognize that our present standards are inadequate, yet we have not yet developed a better system so we continue to use that which we have developed.

In the early 1950's many of the crushers here today purchased your first lots of U. S. soybeans. You compared them with the lots previously purchased from other sources, and you were not too happy with our deliveries. You objected to our foreign-material content, and to split or cracked and broken soybeans. You told us about your objections, and we have tried to supply the product you wanted. Our grading standards were changed to lower the allowable percentage of foreign material. Emphasis was focused on the desire for higher quality deliveries, and exporters and export handlers were made aware of your criticisms. Farmers have been encouraged to use recleaners on their combine harvesters, and handlers have installed and are operating cleaning equipment.

Because emphasis has been placed on low moisture content, U. S. soybeans normally run lower in moisture content than soybeans from other sources. Low moisture beans, when handled through mechanical equipment, tend to crack and split. You have objected to this, yet the same lower moisture content gives you, in your plant operations, a higher yield of both oil and meal. Our experience shows us that high split-bean content nearly always means low moisture and thus greater value per ton of material. A ton of 10%-moisture U. S. soybeans will yield about 13 pounds more oil and 53 pounds more meal than a ton of 13%-moisture soybeans. This is very important and a frequently overlooked factor.

We are continuing our efforts to find better and more realistic ways of establishing grades and measuring quality on U. S. soybeans. Those of you who are readers of the Soybean Digest are familiar with the campaigns we have carried on through that publication, all designed to improve the quality of U. S. soybeans as they flow to the market place. We are fully cognizant of the importance of your market to our soybean producers and we propose to treat that market with the respect due important customers.

In the category of a high oil and high meal crop there is no other product that can compete with soybeans today. Through a period of years the value of the oil and the value of the meal from a ton of soybeans have been approximately equal. This has been a very important factor in the growth of the soybean industry in the United States.

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value oil but low-value meal just cannot compete with a crop producing two valuable products.

And this is a very important factor to you as operators of crushing plants, too. As meal demands increase, as recognition is given to the superiority of soybean meal for human consumption and for livestock feeding, you will shift more and more to soybean crushing. As you do so you must place greater emphasis on profitable utilization of soybean meal, for to produce a given quantity of vegetable oil you must crush through your plants about twice as many tons of raw material, and you must find markets for twice as many tons of meal as is the case with groundnuts or copra. It means expansion of crushing facilities, from the tonnage standpoint, and it means expansion of meal sales facilities.

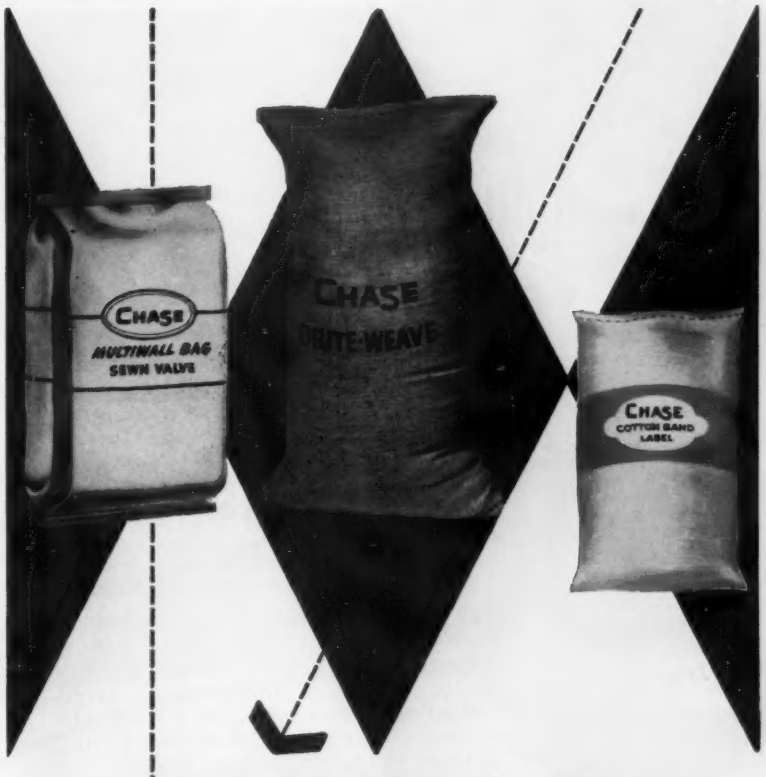
The soybean industry of the United States has never followed a policy of accumulating surpluses. Rather, through the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America we have developed a policy of aggressive promotion at home and abroad. We expect to continue such policies, using all sales and promotional vehicles at our command.

The Supply of Beans

Many of you have asked if we will continue to have soybeans available for export in quantity. The answer is a determined YES. It is my personal belief that within the next decade or two we will be producing and marketing 1 billion bushels or 27.5 million tons of soybeans per year. We will see increases in usage of soybean oil meal in the United States as livestock populations increase and feeding efficiencies are stepped up. We will see some increases in usage of soybean oil, to adjust for population increases within the United States.

But a major portion of the anticipated increase in soybean production will be available to world markets in the form of soybeans and/or soybean products. It will be available at reasonable prices, of good quality, and in continuing and reliable quantities through a period of years. It means readjustment in American agriculture, and it will mean readjustments in the production of markets for oilseeds and oil-bearing materials in other parts of the world.

We in the soybean industry of the United States are determined that we will continue to expand our markets for our products. Those countries requiring protein will have available from us a reliable and economic source of supply. Those countries requiring vegetable oil will find us in a position to supply the soybeans required to keep your plants in operation, so long as you are willing to be competitive with our U. S. soybean processors pricewise. I suggest that many of you import soybeans to the point where you reach the maximum of meal sales, then continue to buy oil from us beyond that point. Our capacity to consume soybean oil meal in our livestock economy exceeds our capacity to sell the oil from the tonnage crushed. Thus we will continue to have quantities of soybean oil available for export. When you recognize that 1 ton of soybean oil requires the crushing of twice as many tons of soybeans as of copra or groundnuts this becomes a factor.



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New Council to Push Grain Exports

A VIGOROUS new push will be given to exports of U. S. feed grains as a result of the organization in June of the United States Feed Grains Council.

The organization meeting took place in Washington, D. C., home of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with which the new Council will work closely in its export promotion operations.

Council membership consists of U. S. feed grain associations, private and cooperative grain trade groups, hybrid seed producers, feed and ingredient manufacturers, exporters, and related groups which together support and carry out the feed grain operations of the country.

The new Council feels optimistic about the chances of substantially expanding U. S. feed grain exports. World living standards are rising, livestock numbers are increasing, and there is more foreign demand for feed grains. Council members believe that with support of their industry and through close cooperation with the Department of Agriculture they should be able to make further substantial gains in promoting use of U. S. feed grains among foreign consumers.

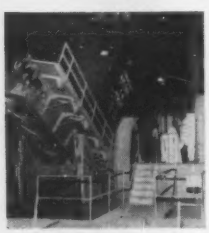
President of the Council is Walter W. Goeppinger, National Corn Growers Association, Boone, Iowa.

Other officers are: R. G. Peeler, Grain Sorghum Producers Association, Amarillo, Tex., first vice president; Nelson Urban, hybrid seed corn division, American Seed Trade Association, Des Moines, Iowa, second vice president; William Pierce, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., secretary; and Fred Maywald, Farmers Grain and Feed Dealers Cooperative, Des Moines, Iowa, treasurer.

The executive director, D. G. Nelson, will set up interim headquarters at Amarillo, Tex., before moving the office to Washington, D. C. A European representative, Charles Gidney, will have headquarters in Rome, Italy.

A budget of $100,000 of U. S. funds has tentatively been set for the first year of operation, starting July 1, 1960.

Truck Dumper



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For full facts write: Robert H. Jordan, Manager, Public Grain Elevator, Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, 2 Canal Street, New Orleans, U.S.A. or Telephone: TWinbrook 7-2321 or JAckson 2-2551.

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Fats and Oils as Plasticizers

By RICHARD HALL

OVER 60 MILLION pounds of farm-produced fats and oils are now used in the manufacture of plasticizers. In the next 3 years this market should be half again as large as it is now, according to estimates of Agricultural Marketing Service researchers.

Animal fats and soybean, coconut, palm, and castor oils are the main fats and oils used in plastics. They provide the fatty-acid base of plasticizers, the agent which makes plastics soft and flexible.

Output of plasticizers has increased swiftly in the past few years. Production of fat-based plasticizers rose from less than 40 million pounds in 1954 to over 70 million in 1957. It should be over 100 million by 1963.

Despite this steady increase in output, fats and oils were the raw materials for only about 20% of all plasticizers produced. Well over half of the 440 million pounds of plasticizers produced in 1957 were derived from coke-making and petroleum refining byproducts.

Plasticizers from coke byproducts are versatile and relatively cheap. As such, they are the most widely used plasticizers for the industry. Fat-based plasticizers, on the other hand, have certain unique characteristics which make them valuable for particular uses, despite their generally higher cost.

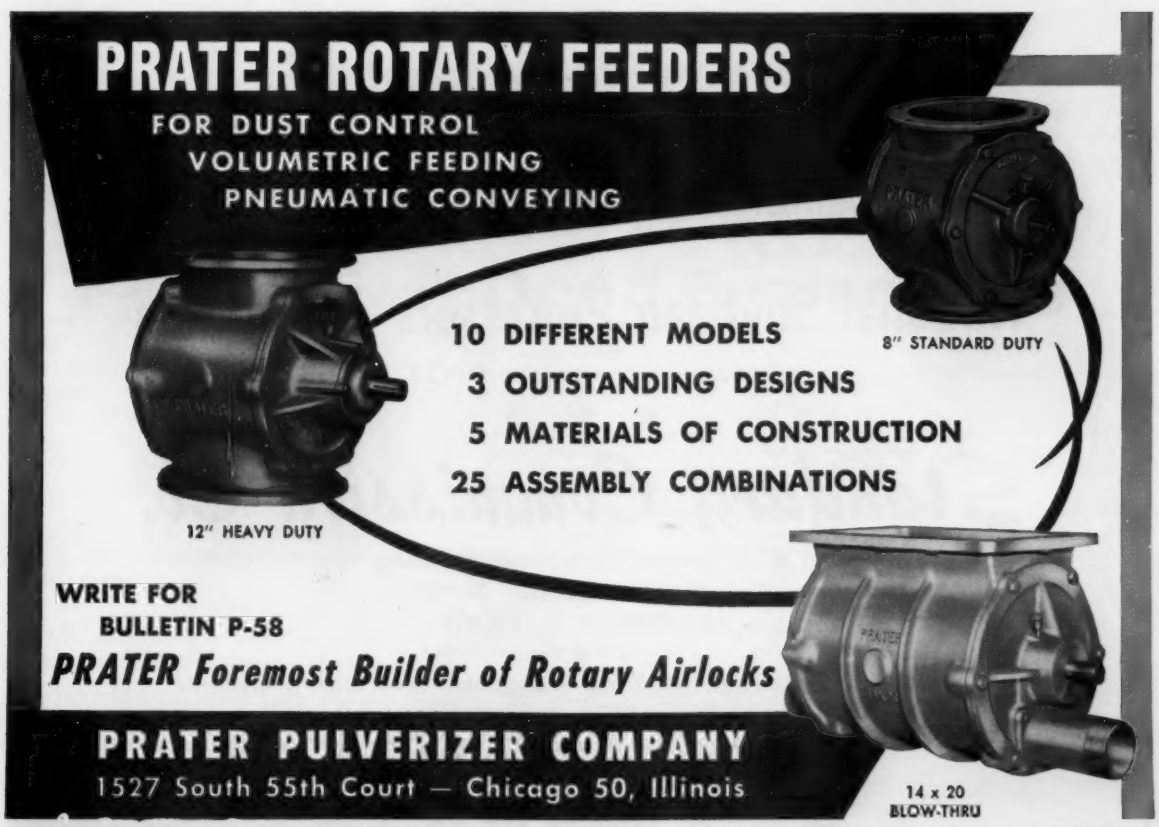
For example, in 1954 the Department of Agriculture developed plasticizers from fats and oils that toughen the final plastic and give it a longer life. As a result, production of fat-based plasticizers has grown at a faster rate than the total increase in all plasticizers.

AMS researchers predict an increased use of agricultural products in plastics for the next 3 years.

One of the biggest clouds on the horizon is the rapid development of plastics which are flexible without benefit of plasticizers. The polyethylenes, the largest group of these, are not yet as versatile as the vinyls (the biggest users of plasticizers).

Host to Inspectors

BURROWS EQUIPMENT CO., Evanston, Ill., played host at the recent convention of the National Association of Chief Grain Inspectors and members of the grain division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Toledo, Ohio. The convention was attended by about 150 inspectors who visited the Burrows hospitality room to see the latest grain testing equipment on display. Above you see Donald Thorp, St. Joseph, Mo., and President Parke W. Burrows.



AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

W. M. Wallace, Director From Ontario, Is Killed

WILLIAM M. WALLACE, 61, Canadian director of the American Soybean Association, Woodslee, Ontario, was killed July 5 when the car he was driving was struck by a train after stalling on a crossing near Sunridge. Mrs. Wallace escaped injury but three other passengers were hospitalized following the collision. The Wallaces were vacationing near North Bay in Northern Ontario.

W. M. Wallace

Mr. Wallace was elected the Canadian member of the ASA board of directors at the last annual meeting in St. Louis. He was vice president of the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers Marketing Board, and was first elected to that Board in 1957.

Mr. Wallace, who owned a 300-acre farm in Essex County, held a bachelor of science degree from Toronto University. He was vice president of the Essex district high school board and of the Essex County Federation of Agriculture. He was a past president of the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association. He was one of the pioneers of the Ontario Seed Corn Growers Marketing Board and a director at the time of death.

Mr. Wallace leaves his widow and five daughters, three of them married.

Student from India On Digest Staff

ARUN K. CHHABRA, a graduate student in the School of Journalism at the University of Iowa, is helping with editorial work on the Soybean Digest during summer months.

Arun is a graduate of arts and law at Punjab University, India. His parents live in Nangel Township not far from the northern borders where the Red Chinese recently made their entry into the Indian territory.

He met Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council of America, at the trade fair in New Delhi. He worked for the Council in New Delhi and Calcutta, then came to the United States.

Arun K. Chhabra

Arun feels that by acquiring a knowledge of both U. S. farming and journalism he can return to India and help his country in solving the food problem which he calls the main obstacle to India's bid for progress and prosperity.

Mr. Chhabra appeared on the American Soybean Association convention program in St. Louis a year ago.

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Y'All Come to See Us!

Changes Made in Freight Rates on Soybean Meal

THE SOUTHERN Ports Foreign Freight Committee has approved a schedule of multiple-car rates on soybean meal from Midwestern origins to Gulf, South Florida and South Atlantic ports for export. The new rates, effective Aug. 1 and applicable to single car movement of soybeans into transit points and to multiple-car shipments to ports, with a maximum payment of 22¢ on inbound soybeans, are as follows:

		(Meal in bulk—add 6¢ when in bags)			
		Present	Rates effective Aug. 1, 1960		
	Docket 28300	single-car	2,000 tons	1,000 tons	500 tons
Origin	(miles)	rates			
Chicago, Ill.	890	49	37	42	44
Decatur, Ill.	749	44	33	37	40
Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1097	69	52	59	62
Iowa Falls, Iowa	1058	55	41	47	50
Kansas City, Mo.	869	55	41	47	50
La Crosse, Wis.	1096	71	53	60	64
Mankato, Minn.	1185	71	53	60	64
Minneapolis, Minn.	1210	76	57	65	68
East St. Louis, Ill.	685)				
Cairo, Ill.	550)	39½	29	33	35
St. Louis, Mo.	685)				

Several months ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission approved a scale of rates (Application No. 35579) on soybean meal moving from Western trunk line and Illinois Freight Association territories lower than that prevailing within the origin territories themselves. The industry petitioned for a reconsideration of this action. A hearing on this petition was held July 14 at Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Freight Association has approved a reduced schedule of export rates on carload shipments of cottonseed and soybean meal, 100,000 pounds minimum, from all origins in Southern territory now shipping meal to Gulf ports. The effective date will be announced shortly.

Eastern railroads have recommended a more favorable scale of rates on cottonseed and soybean oils moving from Western trunk line, Southern and Southwestern territories to official territory. If the proposed scale is acceptable to various divisions of the vegetable oil industry, it is expected to be published soon.

N. Y. Exchange Offers Soybean Oil Contract

ON JULY 18, the New York Produce Exchange introduced a new contract for trading in soybean oil futures. The new contract provides for delivery in licensed warehouses, which may be located in Midwestern and Eastern states, on a price basis FOB New York City. Heretofore, the only contract available provided for delivery on an FOB Decatur, Ill., basis and put Eastern state crushers and growers at a disadvantage because of the rail freight structure, the Exchange states. As a result, few mills in the Southeast traded in the futures market. The new contract is expected to stimulate trading by these mills and the ultimate users of soybean oil who have plants in the New England and Middle Atlantic states.

The first delivery month will be October 1960, and the rules provide for trading in the 17 succeeding months.

The new contract will call for delivery of the same quality prime crude oil and for the same quantity (60,000 pounds) as did the old contract, but provides for shipment in sellers' cars rather than in buyers' cars.

The old contract will still be traded on the Produce Exchange until such time as trading trends indicate no further interest in it.

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SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

Great Interest in Soybean Display at Poznan, Poland

OF SPECIAL interest to farmers and factory representatives of Poland were the displays of soybean products at the 29th Poznan, Poland, International Fair. The Girdler model of a soybean plant, furnished by the Soybean Council of America, drew enthusiastic praise from fair goers. The U. S. exhibit was sponsored by the Office of International Trade Fairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, with the cooperation of 80 U. S. firms. Nearly a half million viewed the demonstrations and displays in the U. S. pavilion during the 15-day exposition in June. (See picture above.)

Area Directors Have London Conference

A CONFERENCE of the area directors of the Soybean Council in Europe was recently held in London to discuss, outline and correlate the programming of the Soybean Council activities in several countries. The conference was to discuss and finalize details of the Council's participation in the forthcoming European trade fairs and to review the details of budgeting and financing of countries' programs.

Among the parties present at the conference were George M. Strayer, executive director; Dominic J. Marcello, Italy; Javier de Salas, Spain; and William Luykx, the Netherlands.

Italian Agreement Is Extended for 2 Years

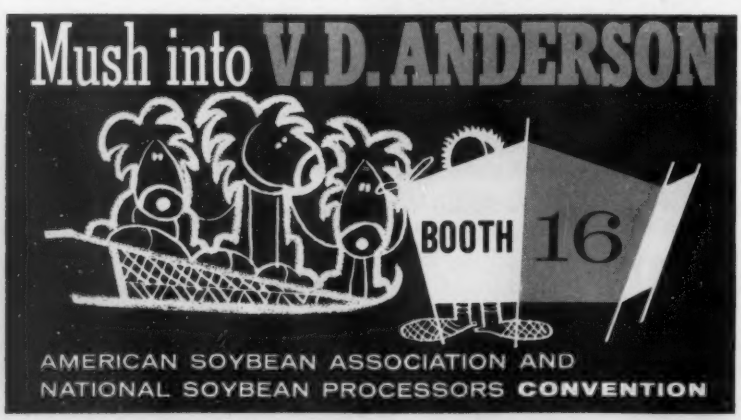
AT A RECENT meeting in Rome between Geo. M. Strayer, executive director of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and the Italian feed manufacturers groups, the agreement providing for cooperation between the Council and Assalzoo and Federconsorzi, the two leading feed manufacturers associations, was extended for 2 years. The first agreement between the Council and the Italian feed men was signed in 1958. Assalzoo is the largest feed manufacturing group in Italy.

In the picture above are shown, l. to r.: seated, Giorgio Mortari, secretary general of Assalzoo; and Strayer; and standing, Carl Urban, assistant to the Soybean Council president, Waterloo, Iowa; Clayton E. Whipple, U. S. agricultural attache in Rome; and Dominic Marcello, the Council's director for Italy.

Recognition to Marcello By Italian Feed Industry

IN RECOGNITION of his services to the Italian mixed feed industry, Dominic J. Marcello, Soybean Council director for Italy, Rome, was recently presented with the "Bronze Calf," an artistic replica of a life-size statue by a noted Italian sculptor.

Presentation was made by Giorgio Mortari, secretary general of the Italian Association of Mixed Feed Producers (Assalzoo), at the close of the third annual mixed feed convention. (See below.) From left, Mr.



Marcello; Leonardo Coppola, Assalzoo administrative office; and Dr. Mortari.

Spanish Group Will Visit United States

A GROUP of Spanish feed and industry men and government officials will be visiting the United States in August. Their visit is sponsored by the Spanish office of the Soybean Council of America, and they will visit soybean farms and plants in different parts of the Midwest. The visiting members will attend the soybean convention in Memphis, Tenn., and meet with prominent U. S. businessmen in the edible oil, mixed feed and soybean industries.

The Spanish team will consist of the following eight members, headed by Javier de Salas, in charge of the Soybean Council's Spanish office:

Juan Amich Gali, technical director of the laboratory LAFI; Jose Ramon Bustelo, chief of the section of agricultural commodities and livestock products imports, Ministry of Commerce, Madrid; Enrique Galan, technical director of the mixed feed factory, Mariano Perez, S. A.; Miss Angeles Padro, technical director of Gota de Ambar; Gonzalo Rivera, assistant to Mr. de Salas; Jose A. Romagosa Vila, director manager of the mixed feed, Marti; Manuel Soler, manager of ABACO; and Gregorio Varela, chief of the section of animal physiology, El Zaidin.

Hayward and Donnell To Coming Trade Fairs

J. W. HAYWARD, director of nutrition for the Soybean Council, Minneapolis, Minn., and A. D. Donnell, former president of Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa, will represent the Council in the coming trade fairs in London, England, and Munich, Germany.

A. D. Donnell

Mr. Donnell has served the food processing industry in various capacities for 41 years. He is a former chairman of the board of directors of the American Meat Institute Foundation. He retired as president of Rath's last January.

Dr. Hayward, director of nutrition for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., was recently loaned to the Council.

London Food Fair will be held Sept. 1-17, and the Munich Fine Foods Fair Sept. 23-Oct. 2.

A VISIT to the plant of General Mills, Inc., at Minneapolis is a must for foreign visitors interested in our food and agriculture industry, and particularly in soybeans. Here are visitors from the Netherlands and India in the General Mills kitchen. They are R. Vandemoortele, prominent Belgian soybean processor, and F. H. Nallaseth, area representative for the Soybean Council at Bombay, India, and their wives. Left to right: Mr. Nallaseth; R. Vandemoortele; Mrs. Nallaseth; Mrs. S. D. Andrews; Mrs. R. Vandemoortele; Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council, Plainfield, Iowa; Fred Hafner, oilseed division, General Mills; and S. D. Andrews, Jr., GM vice president.

Neema Naif Emad, owner of Societe des Huileries et Savonneries d'Egypt, Tanta, United Arab Republic, visited the United States in July. Mr. Emad is in the oil and feed processing industry in Egypt and was here to learn about the availability and use of soybean oil. He visited processing plants and met with important people in the industry and with Soybean Council representatives.

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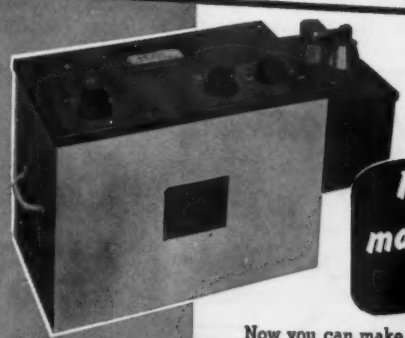

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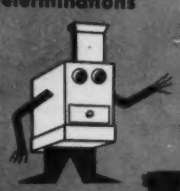

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Soy Flour in Tokyo School Test

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International Bldg., No. 1-Cheme Yurakucho Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

RICE has been the main staple food in Japan for centuries, the number of which cannot be definitely counted. Production has been steadily increasing with an average annual crop of about 13 million metric tons in recent years—somewhere near the production of soybeans in the United States.

Because of the traditional rice diet the protein intake of the Japanese has been small compared with western countries, not to mention the extremely poor intake of fat.

The fact that protein is indispensable to the human body has been seriously considered in Japan only since the last World War, along with the question of shifting from rice eating to wheat flour foods. The small income of the Japanese population does not permit them to obtain their protein from animal foods which are mostly very costly in Japan.

It is now realized that soybeans are the most economic and ideal source of protein. As a result, the consumption of soybeans and soybean products is increasing.

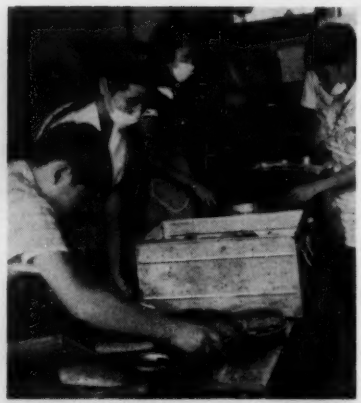
The writer believes that the aim of increasing protein intake in the diet can be easily attained if soy flour can be included in wheat flour products such as bread and noodles as well as confectioneries. Various promotional activities with this as the goal will be included in the program of the Japanese American Soybean Institute in the coming fiscal year.

The total consumption of wheat flour for the 1959-60 fiscal year has been set at 2.4 million metric tons by the Japanese government. This requires an import of 2.1 million metric tons of wheat.

Wheat flour is low in lysine, one of the eight amino acids, but it can be fortified or enriched by blending with soy flour which contains an adequate amount of lysine. If 10% soy flour is blended with wheat flour this could mean an additional market for a little over 9 million bushels of soybeans.

The nutritional value of soy flour is well known, and the value of the wheat-soy flour mixture can easily be taught to the public. But whether the flavor of the mixture will be acceptable is a question that needs study.

To study the question an experiment has just been carried out with 1,600 pupils in one of the Tokyo grammar schools. These children are each given a 100-gram piece of bread with their school lunches every day. At the request of the Japanese American Soybean Institute, the principal of the school agreed to try serving the children with bread made with wheat with defatted soy flour added. The test was carried out continuously for 5 days, the first 2 days with 5% soy flour added, and the following 3 days with 10% soy flour.



JAPANESE children receive bread in which the wheat is blended with soy flour, in their school lunches.

Bread with the 5% quantity of defatted soy flour added came out in a slightly larger sized loaf than the loaf containing 10% soy flour. The bread was given to the children without disclosing the fact that it contained soy flour.

In general, the result has been very satisfactory. No difference was observed between the way the children ate wheat flour bread and bread made with wheat flour and soy flour blended.

There are 900,000 school children in Tokyo now on the school lunch program, and 10 million children in Japan. On the basis of 10 grams of soy flour per child per day, it would require approximately 30,000 metric tons a year to supplement the school lunches.

Further experiments of this type are needed to popularize soy flour. At the same time education of the housewives will have to be carried on through the network of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Welfare Ministry.

Bakers since early days have had the impression that bread should be as white as possible. This idea needs to be corrected.

Promotion in all these directions has just started. Continuous education and publicity are undoubtedly needed, but we may see the bakers and confectioners all over Japan using soy flour in the not-distant future.

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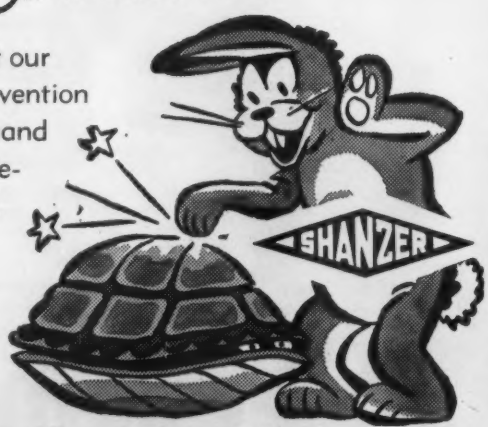

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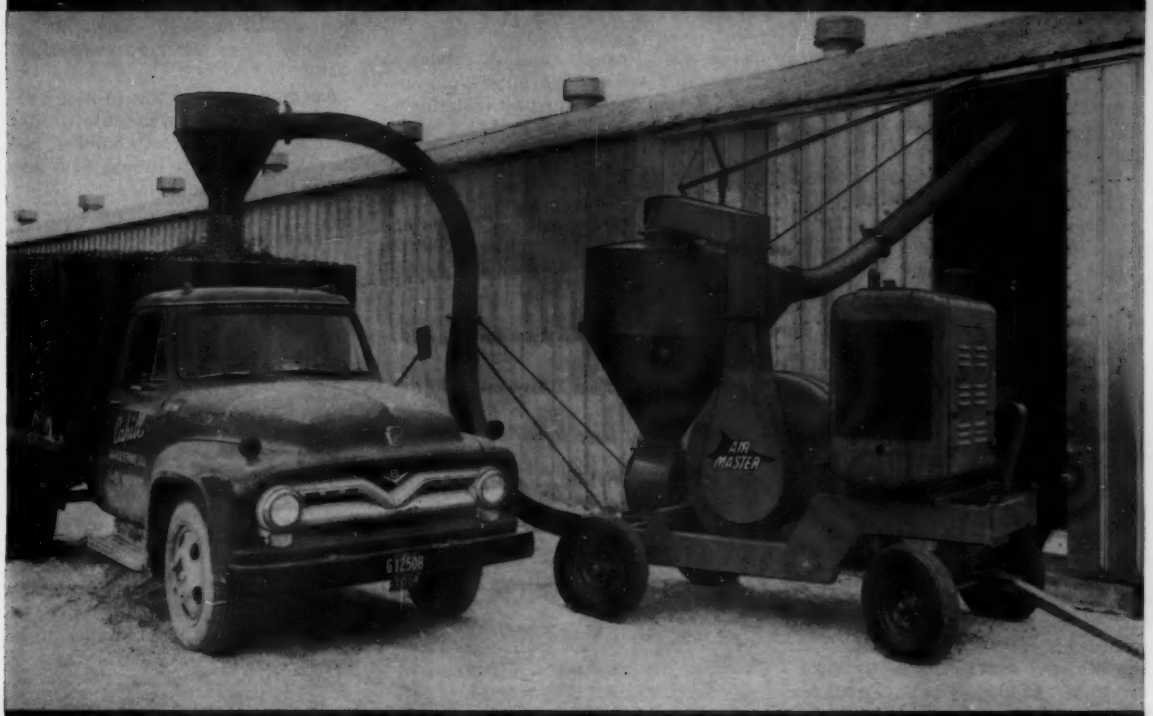

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Record Futures Trading in 1959

THE UTILIZATION of soybean futures in the marketing and distribution of the 1959 soybean crop was the largest on record, the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated.

The statement was based on a report of the Commodity Exchange Authority summarizing the agency's surveillance of soybean futures trading on the Chicago Board of Trade in the first 7 months of the current soybean marketing season—October 1959 through April 1960—and a special survey of all traders' positions last fall when the market was near its alltime peak.

Alex C. Caldwell, CEA administrator, said the survey of the soybean futures market showed a record 8,075 traders located in all 50 states and 16 foreign countries. Traders' open contracts in soybeans reached an alltime high of 198,290,000 bushels on Dec. 10, 1959.

"The large soybean futures market played a very important part in the effective marketing of the 1959 crop," Mr. Caldwell said. "The bulk of the crop moved into commercial channels by Apr. 30, 1960. Farmers placed smaller quantities of soybeans under government price supports than in any season since 1955."

Largest participation in soybean futures, both speculative and hedging, came from producing and processing areas in the North Central states, the CEA report shows. Illinois, including Chicago, had the largest number of traders; Iowa the second largest. Numerous traders were located in Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, New York, and California.

"Early in the season the soybean futures market clearly reflected the prevailing diversity of opinion as to prospective supply and disappearance, and attracted a large volume of speculative trading and hedging," the CEA administrator said.

"Increased speculative buying in futures readily absorbed large hedging sales made by elevators and crushers to protect prices on cash soybeans. Elevators and crushers whose price risks were reduced by hedging were enabled to obtain beans readily, carry them on smaller margins, and proceed with the processing and distribution of the crop."

A copy of the CEA report, *Soybean Futures Trading, 1959-60,* may be obtained from the Commodity Exchange Authority, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Costs of Owning and Operating Combines

ANNUAL FIXED (overhead) cost of owning a 7-foot pull-type combine in Mississippi or Crittenden County, Ark., in 1958 was $294, according to an Arkansas State Experiment Station study. Variable (operating) cost for the 7-foot combine was $2.87 per acre.

The pull-type combines studied were used to harvest an average of 130 acres of crops, including soybeans, grain sorghum, and small grains, per season. At this level, average cost was $5.13 per acre. Harvesting cost varied from $8.75 per acre when only 50 acres were harvested per season to $3.85 if 300 were harvested.

Annual fixed cost was $917 and variable cost $1.78 per acre for the 12-foot self-propelled combines. The 12-foot combines were used to harvest an average of 390 acres of crops per season. At this level, average cost was $4.13 per acre, but varied from $20.19 to $3.13, depending on whether 50 or 600 acres were harvested.

Average cost for the 14-foot self-propelled combine was quite similar to that for the 12-foot combine, but average time per acre was 15% less for the 14-foot machine.

With custom harvesting costs of $7.50 per acre for soybeans and $5.00 for small grains, hiring custom harvesting would have a cost advantage over owning a 7-foot pull-type combine if fewer than 60 acres of soybeans or 130 acres of small grains were harvested annually. The cost advantage would favor hiring custom harvesting over owning a 12- or 14-foot self-propelled combine if fewer than 155 acres of soybeans or 285 acres of small grains were harvested annually.

Cost of Harvesting with Grain Combines. By Daniel F. Capstick. Arkansas Farm Research, November-December 1959. University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

Soybean Varieties Developed for Maine

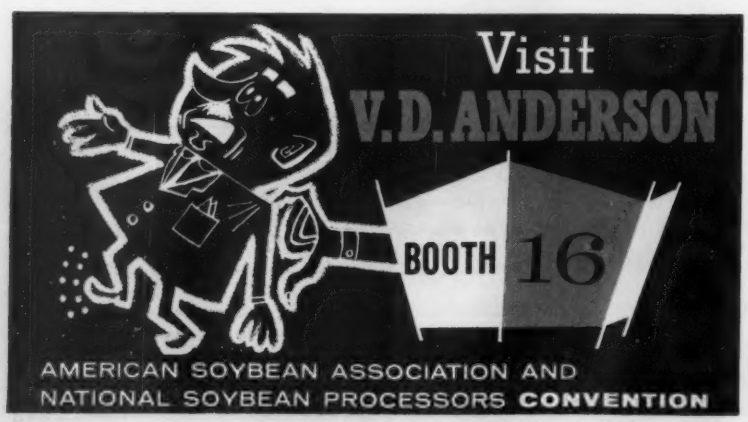
COMMERCIAL varieties of soybeans have never matured properly in Maine. Recently, however, superior short season, high yielding adapted hybrids have been developed in the breeding programs.

At least three hybrid strains introduced from Sweden and developed at the Maine Experiment Station and three varieties introduced from Japan have proved equal to or superior to commercial varieties such as Acme, Cayuga and Lincoln.

Production of seed of the newer strains should reduce the risk of production in southern Maine and make production possible in central Maine. Yields of up to 40 bushels per acre have been reported.

Although the recommended spacing between rows for most soybean-producing areas has been 21 to 24 inches, a spacing of 12 inches has given much higher yields in Maine. This means that these strains of soybeans may be planted with a grain drill and eventually harvested with a combine much the same as oats.

Soybeans for Maine. New Varieties Can Take It. By Clinton R. Blackmon. Maine Farm Research, Vol. 7, No. 1. Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.



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W. E. Schalter Added To Brown Sales Staff

Wilfred E. Schalter has been appointed to the St. Louis sales staff of the **R. J. Brown Co.,** effective immediately, according to an announcement by L. J. Kaiser, sales manager.

Wilfred E. Schalter

Mr. Schalter comes to R. J. Brown from the Permacel Co., where he was attached to the industrial sales staff. He is a graduate of St. Louis University with a B. S. degree.

The addition of Mr. Schalter to the R. J. Brown staff is another of several recent appointments made necessary because of increasing volume due to the company's sales expansion program.

Staley Adds New Feed Products Department

Creation of a new feed products department and several resulting management appointments were announced by the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.,** Decatur, Ill.

E. E. Rhodes, soybean division manager, said sales of the company's many basic and specialty feed products would be centered in the new department, as well as nutritional studies and marketing of new feed products.

Reeder C. Miller

Edward C. Lane

Named manager of the feed products department is Edward C. Lane, who as meal sales manager has had charge of sales activities of many of the company's feed products.

Other appointments in the feed products department include:

Kenneth N. Wright, director of feed nutrition, in charge of technical work and product development, and Reeder C. Miller, sales manager for Staley's various meal products.

Williams-Wiggs Form New Memphis Firm

Arthur A. Williams has resigned as executive vice president and general manager of the **Memphis** (Tenn.) **Board of Trade,** a position he has held since 1949.

Mr. Williams revealed that he and Grider Wiggs have formed a partnership to be known as the **Central-South Grain Products,** operating as grain brokers and commission merchants.

During his tenure with the board, its grain handling has increased greatly and Memphis has become a large distribution center for grains and soybeans.

Under Mr. Williams' direction, a modern new grain inspection department has been planned for Presidents Island and construction is due to start soon.

The executive vice presidency will be unfilled, according to Harry D. Tobias, president of the Memphis Board of Trade. Fred Rivalto, pit manager of the Board of Trade, has been named manager. He became associated with the Board 28 years ago.

Central-South Grain Products will be located temporarily in the offices of Mr. Wiggs, who has been in the cash protein meal business, in the Memphis Cotton Exchange Bldg. The partners have a combined 75 years' experience in the grain industry. They will expand their activities to include soybeans, grain and grain products produced in the central southern states.

Don E. Edison, executive secretary of the **Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa,** will head the National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa, next Feb. 17-18. The Institute, sponsored by the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, brings people together from all over the country. Mr. Edison represented the Soybean Council of America at the Verona, Italy, agricultural fair last March. Richard Albrecht (editor) Wallaces Farmer is vice chairman.

Considered obsolete, the **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** flaxseed crushing facility in Minneapolis, built in 1902, will be closed. For the present, ADM is expected to have flaxseed toll crushed to satisfy its crude oil requirements.

American Mineral Spirits Co. expanded its Chicago office and moved to modern quarters in the Borg-Warner Bldg., 200 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago 4, Ill., on July 16. Amsco has branch offices in principal cities throughout the country as well as complete distribution facilities in important industrial areas.

The Capital City Products Co., Columbus, Ohio, has announced that Ralph A. Hagberg has joined the organization as sales manager of the fatty acids division. He has served over 20 years in the chemical industry and has had many years of research, marketing, technical service, and sales experience in oils, fats, fatty acids and their derivatives.

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J. Mark Coe, now regional vice president of the southern region for the **Best Foods Division** of Corn Products Sales Co., Memphis, Tenn., has been appointed vice president in charge of sales of the Best Foods Division, in New York City. Fred C. Hassman, southern regional vice president of the industrial division of Corn Products Sales Co., will succeed Mr. Coe. Mr. Hassman will have his headquarters in Atlanta and the Memphis office of the firm will be closed.

Cary H. Humphries has succeeded Lee D. Canterbury as manager of **Cargill Inc.** grain merchandising branch in Memphis. Mr. Canterbury has been transferred to New Orleans. Mr. Humphries joined Cargill in 1954 and has worked in the company's grain offices in Minneapolis, Baltimore and Philadelphia, as well as Memphis.

Ken Fairburn has been named sales promotion manager of **Hot Spot Detector, Inc.,** Des Moines. He will be responsible for the coordination of sales and customer relations activities for Hot Spot temperature and aeration equipment within the continental United States, and will devote time to international sales work. Mr. Fairburn previously worked for Hot Spot, but left in 1958 to become sales manager of Rolfes Co., Boone, Iowa.

Norman L. Jacobson, professor in charge of dairy nutrition, **Iowa State University,** has received the 1960 Borden award in dairy production. He was cited for various studies including the effects of feeding trichloroethylene-extracted soybean meal. Dr. Jacobson has appeared on American Soybean Association convention programs.

A. T. Ferrell & Co.'s old plug-in-type telephone switchboard with its myriad of plug cables, lights and buzzers is a thing of the past. It has been replaced by a new Michigan Bell telephone model 756-A PBX system that speeds up connections of incoming calls and permits direct inter-factory dialing without assistance from the operator. The new number is Swift 2-8723 at Saginaw, Mich.

Ronald Sundberg has been appointed a sales representative for the chemical division of **General Mills.** He will headquarter at the division's Kankakee, Ill., office. He has been associated with Procter & Gamble and American Mineral Spirits Co.

Stanley W. Cairns has been appointed a sales representative for the chemical division of **General Mills.** He will headquarter at the division's sales and service office at 1445 City Line Drive, Overbrook Hills, Philadelphia. He was formerly with the Jefferson Chemical Co.

Leonard Ruffin, who owns and operates his own company at P. O. Box 253, Chamblee, Ga., is now selling and servicing the complete **A. T. Ferrell & Co.** "Clipper" line. His assigned area is all of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Mr. Ruffin is a graduate of the University of Georgia and has a 10-year field sales background in agricultural machinery.

Appointment of A. O. Wiegers as sales manager of the agricultural division has been announced by **Radson Engineering Corp.,** Macon, Ill. He will be in charge of sales activities with Radson's agricultural distributors and dealers of the new agricultural two-way telephone and electronic moisture and temperature testing equipment. Mr. Wiegers has been western division sales manager of Modern Tractor & Supply Co., Oklahoma City.

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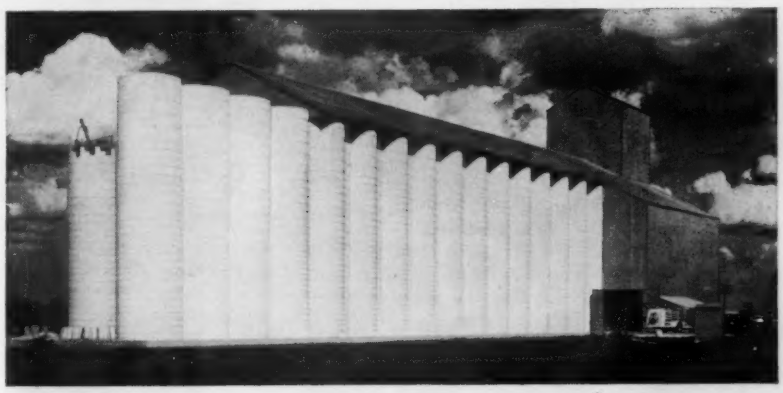

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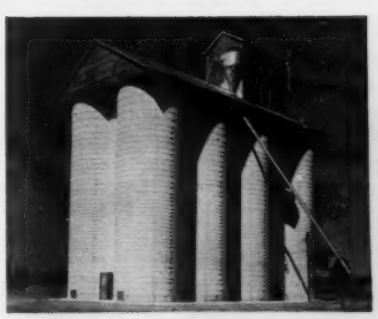


CROP REPORT

1960 Soybean Crop Is Later Than Normal

THE SOYBEAN crop as of Aug. 1 was more variable than for the past several years with condition averaging below normal.

Some soybeans were planted very late due to continued unfavorable weather in much of the belt, and some replanting of drowned out areas continued until well into July. The crop was generally 1 or more weeks behind schedule in northern states and Ontario. Most observers did not expect anything approaching a bumper crop.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its crop report out July 11 estimated the planted soybean acreage for all purposes at 24.4 million, only 5% above the 23.2 million acres planted last year and below the record 25 million planted in 1958, which indicated that growers had not planted up to their Mar. 1 intentions of 24.6 million acres.

Reports from Soybean Digest correspondents:

Arkansas. Keith Bilbrey, county agent, Blytheville, Ark. (7-20): Maturity averages 7 days later than normal. Crop condition a little spotted or variable. Anticipate average yield at this time, not a bumper. 10% more weeds and grass than normal.

Florida. E. N. Stephens, county agent, Pensacola, Fla. (7-20): Recent moisture realized in dry areas provided opportunity to complete planting. Yield outlook normal.

Illinois. J. E. Johnson, Champaign (7-22): Latest soybean planting on record. We consider the soybean outlook well below normal. Dry weather would be more serious after the excess rains. Stands average well below normal. Many fields damaged with hail.

Frank Anderson, Stewardson (7-22): Most beans cultivated in fine shape. Some extra fine fields, maybe 50 bushels. Maturity 2 weeks late, 10% ruined by high water.

Indiana. J. B. Edmondson, Danville (7-22): Wound up with 5% to 6% acreage increase over last year, some real late. Approximately 40% of crop normal, rest 10 days-2 weeks late. 90% of crop should mature with normal fall. Looks as if total acreage would yield 10% to 20% less than 1959.

Iowa. J. M. Dunleavy, plant pathologist, and C. R. Weber, agronomist, Iowa State University, Ames, made a 755-mile survey of the soybean crop covering all quarters of Iowa except the southwest July 13-14. They report 80% of the crop was planted after June 1 with some planting and replanting in July compared to 65% of the acreage normally planted in May. Stands were good in 80% of the fields, poor in 20%, and weed growth was heavy in 9%. The stage of growth was 10 to 14 days behind normal with "soybean development from field to field more variable than we have ever experienced," they state. Drs. Dunleavy and Weber estimated the state acreage at 5% above 1959, as compared with the USDA estimate of 6½% increase in Iowa acreage. "Due to late planting, below normal temperatures, weeds and other factors not conducive to high yields we do not anticipate above average yield for the state (23.4 bu./a. 1950-59)."

Kentucky. A. J. Reisz, Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson (7-22): Maturity 10 days late. Crop condition good. Weeds no problem. Yield outlook best in several years except for drowned spots.

Minnesota. Chas. V. Simpson, Waterville (7-21): Maturity about 6 to 8 days late. Weeds probably worse than usual.

Dick Potter, Morgan (7-23): Bean crop has been stunted due to adverse weather and it is the general feeling that they will not yield as good as past years.

Nebraska. State crop reporting service (7-18): Soybeans in the east have made good to excellent growth.

North Carolina. Paul Keller, Clayton (7-23): Acreage up 10%. Maturity normal. Condition good. Fields clean. Yield outlook 25 bu.

Ontario. Richard Smith, Tilbury (7-19): Acreage up about 8%. Maturity 3 weeks late. Frost will likely damage 20%. Crop late, stand poor.

SOYBEAN CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1960 (1,000 acres)

	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid[1]			Acreage for beans Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
N. Y.	8	5	5	8	5	5	6	4	4
N. J.	43	48	47	43	48	47	32	44	43
Pa.	49	41	40	49	41	40	21	18	17
Ohio	1,188	1,490	1,579	1,188	1,490	1,579	1,151	1,472	1,560
Ind.	1,970	2,340	2,457	1,970	2,340	2,457	1,885	2,312	2,421
Ill.	4,268	4,769	4,960	4,268	4,769	4,960	4,167	4,740	4,925
Mich.	158	232	246	158	232	246	148	225	239
Wis.	82	102	102	82	102	102	65	95	92
Minn.	1,849	2,222	2,111	1,849	2,222	2,111	1,794	2,193	2,079
Iowa	2,115	2,409	2,578	2,115	2,409	2,578	2,087	2,394	2,562
Mo.	1,731	2,340	2,527	1,743	2,340	2,527	1,644	2,270	2,451
N. Dak.	95	244	220	95	244	220	90	233	212
S. Dak.	147	144	109	147	144	109	141	137	105
Nebr.	124	155	166	124	155	166	119	150	160
Kans.	436	447	554	436	447	554	380	434	521
Del.	103	158	188	103	158	188	97	153	182
Md.	148	220	255	148	220	255	129	205	240
Va.	240	309	324	264	324	336	197	291	305
W. Va.	10	7	9	10	7	9	.....	.....	.....
N. C.	435	481	568	489	513	595	334	436	514
S. C.	206	389	467	246	430	504	175	370	451
Ga.	94	106	104	124	134	132	52	87	86
Fla.	27	48	45	27	48	45	24	46	43
Ky.	209	207	217	213	207	217	130	157	161
Tenn.	312	384	411	354	401	429	210	317	336
Ala.	150	174	184	152	174	184	94	140	146
Miss.	625	976	1,005	651	987	1,016	496	903	921
Ark.	1,094	2,369	2,535	1,135	2,381	2,543	1,024	2,318	2,480
La.	128	185	196	230	245	246	76	138	152
Okla.	68	88	132	68	88	132	43	68	110
Texas	16	89	89	16	89	89	10	78	78
U. S.	18,127	23,178	24,430	18,505	23,394	24,621	16,820	22,428	23,596

[1] Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres. Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA.

SOYBEANS, INTERPLANTED ACREAGE (1,000 acres)

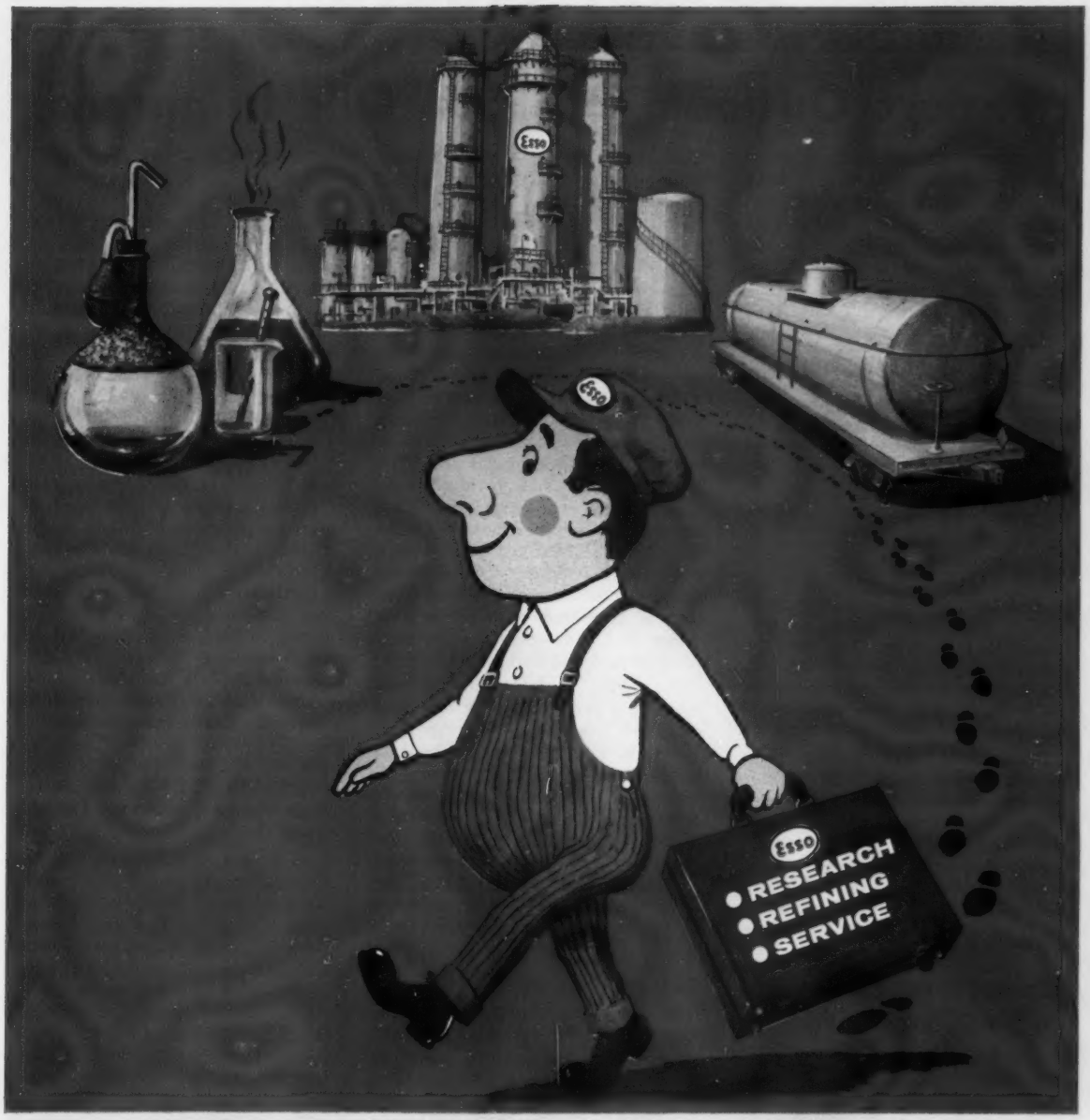
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960		Average 1949-58	1959	1960
Va.	48	30	24	Tenn.	86	34	36
N. C.	109	64	54	Miss.	52	22	22
S. C.	81	82	74	Ark.	82	24	16
Ga.	59	56	56	La.	202	120	100
				U. S.	757	432	382

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF SOYBEANS, UNITED STATES, 1944-60 (1,000 acres)

	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans		Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans
1944	13,118	10,245	1953	16,394	14,829
1945	13,056	10,740	1954	18,541	17,047
1946	11,706	9,932	1955	19,658	18,620
1947	13,052	11,411	1956	21,671	20,642
1948	11,987	10,682	1957	21,912	20,826
1949	11,872	10,482	1958	25,037	23,900
1950	15,048	13,807	1959	23,178	22,428
1951	15,176	13,615	1960[1]	24,430	23,596
1952	15,958	14,435			

[1] Preliminary. Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA.



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In Industry after Industry..."ESSO RESEARCH works wonders with oil"

– MARKET STREET –

By GEORGE PETER

Export Outlook for Fats, Oils Brightens

EXPORTS ARE occupying a new and brighter spot in the soybean outlook, if that is possible. You can look for USDA men soon to hike their estimates to 1.5 billion pounds of cottonseed and soybean oil for the current export year, if they haven't already done so by the time you read this.

Estimates of exports of the two oils combined have climbed steadily since earlier in the year from an initial minimum of last year's 1.3 billion pounds to a new estimate in May of 1.4 billion pounds. At the current rate of movement, exports could go to a minimum of 1.5 billion pounds or slightly higher.

The current rate of bean exports indicates the earlier estimate of 125 million bushels will also have to be revised. Exports have been running higher than expected. The new figure will likely be closer to 130 million bushels, up 20 million over last year. This would be a new record for beans.

Beans have been moving at a record pace, about 118 million bushels from October 1959 through July compared with about 94 million bushels for the same period the previous season. Exports have been heavy despite the big shipments through the Suez Canal from mainland China. Competition with other exporters was also heightened this year by heavier imports by West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

The heavy export of edible oils through September mainly reflects a big pickup in soybean oil shipments under P. L. 480.

USDA hasn't budged any, however, on its estimates of crushing. The figure is still about 400 million bushels, although crushings through June were down about 10 million bushels from the previous year. The slack through June means crushings for the remaining period are expected to be somewhat above the 89 million bushels last year. USDA is basing the heavier crushings for the last quarter-year on the stimulus of increased bean oil exports under P. L. 480—plus smaller supplies of lard and cottonseed oil.

Otherwise, the remainder of the marketing year is shaping up about as USDA has been predicting: Carryover is still estimated at about 40 million bushels compared to 62 million last year. Farmers' prices are due to hold at about $2 through most of the summer, with a possible seasonal decline as 1960 soybeans enter the picture. Processors' and exporters' stocks are due to go down as the new lower price crop comes in.

CCC Holdings—How Much?

Disregard that low figure—407,000 bushels—of soybeans held by CCC on July 1 in the July 25 report of stocks of grains in all positions. The figure is correct as far as it refers to stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage controlled or owned by CCC. But otherwise . . .

Most of CCC holdings are in other positions, or what will add up to holdings. What amounts to CCC holdings, or will when the final tally is taken, is closer to 23 million bushels. This doesn't change the total stocks in *all* positions as of July 1, but will change the figures for eventual CCC holdings.

Looking back—it will take USDA grain men several weeks to get the final figures—the 23 million CCC holdings are estimated for the time being as composed of about 13 million bushels of reseal beans; about 5 million bushels of 1958 "carry-in" beans; plus about 5 million bushels of 1959 beans. These are the rough estimates.

CCC doesn't expect to hold all this, of course. The most CCC is expected to hold—and again this is a rough estimate—is about 20 million bushels. Exports and the domestic market and CCC sales policy will determine finally just how much.

Japanese Import Firm Has Huge Cleaning Plant

WITH THE increasing shipments of U. S. soybeans into Japan, the Japanese soybean industry is making rapid progress. Recently Marubeni, leading import firm, constructed a huge cleaning plant at Harumi Wharf, Tokyo. The plant can dispose of 80 tons of soybeans daily.

The cleaned beans are automatically bagged and moved by conveyor. Each bag is lettered in red: "Benny Beans—Specially Cleaned Illinois Soybeans."

The company's warehouse has a capacity of 6,300 tons.

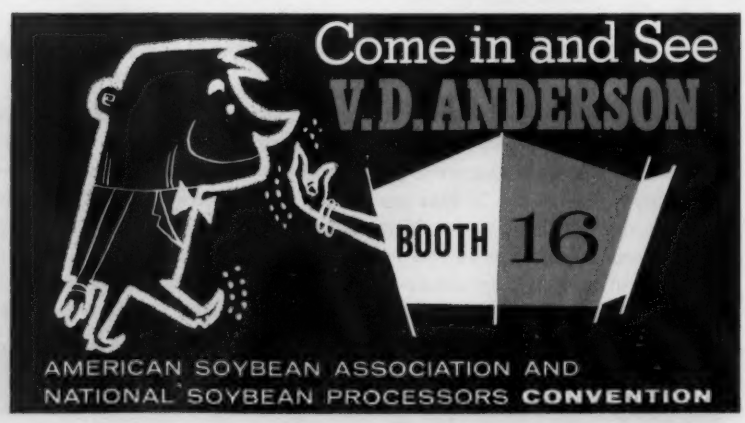
Minnesota manager reports on SHANZER grain drier

"I believe in staying with a good thing – that's why our second drier was another Shanzer! Season after season, the trouble-free, full-rated performance of these units, even on extremely wet grain, has certainly earned our respect."

–Says, W. H. Lenton, Manager Farmers Elevator Company, Inc., Stewartville, Minnesota.

Get more for your drier dollar, see your Shanzer representative, or write:

SHANZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SUtter 1-5200
85 Bluxome Street, San Francisco, California



- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate 10¢ per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

GRAIN STORAGE AT 18¢ PER bushel in tanks complete in 250,-000 bu. capacities. This is storage at the lowest possible cost. Write Allied, 2002 E. 28th, North Kansas City, Mo.

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FREE CATALOG! — BURROWS offers you the best buys! Moisture testers—new and used. Bag conveyors, elevator legs, screw conveyors, augers, truck hoists, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, bulk bins, testing equipment. Over 1,000 items! Send today for 200 page catalog. Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-C Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

IDEAL BEAN STORAGE AT 18¢ A bushel in 200,000-bushel capacities. Complete steel tanks at lowest cost. Write Westboro Elevator Construction, Westboro, Mo.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO 150-H.P.-HRT Erie City boilers. Complete with Detroit stokers, over-fire stokers, Union feedwater pumps, and all necessary accessories. Buyer to dismantle and move. Inspection welcomed. Phone 2325, H. S. Chittick, Swift & Co. soybean mill, Frankfort, Ind.

ALL KINDS OF GOOD USED grain processing machinery. E. H. Beer & Co., Baltimore 24, Md. Phone Dickens 2-6606.

PRATER 75 H.P. DUAL SCREEN pulverizer. Also 100-lb. Richardson meal scale and Union Special 12-inch belt sewing machine. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—WE HAVE some 9,000 and 12,000 bu. King Size Bins plus a few other sizes available. Write for particulars. Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON 36-INCH cooker-drier in excellent condition. Price for rapid sale—25% of replacement cost. Southern States Feed Corp., P. O. Box 195, Forest Park, Ga.

Oil Mill Manager Wanted
Excellent opportunity for Oil Mill Manager experienced in Solvent Extraction, Expellers and Refining. Write giving qualifications in detail. Box 319W, The Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

EGG PRODUCTION and egg weight can be maintained on a diet for laying hens in which the major source of protein is unextracted ground soybean meal, according to Rutgers University investigations.

Langston Bag and Hostess, Jo Miller, Welcome Y'all to Memphis

Through the courtesy of Langston Bag Co. an official **MESSAGE CENTER** will be in Booth #27 for all A.S.A. & N.S.P.A. Conventioners. Miss Miller will gladly relay any messages for you. Just tell Jo where you want to meet your friends, **and she'll do the rest** and remember . . . Buy your NEW & PROCESSED BURLAP & COTTON BAGS from Langston . . . **Top Quality** on both printing & material.

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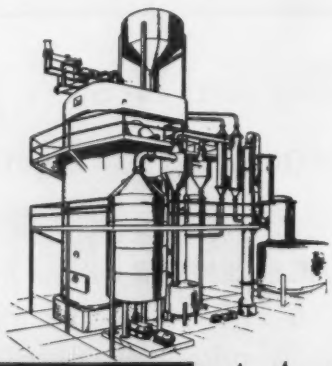
SOLVENT EXTRACTION SYSTEMS

The country's leading processors of oil seeds have specified French Solvent Extraction Equipment again and again because of its versatility—ease of operation — economy — efficiency — safety — and finer and more profitable end products — all at no extra cost.



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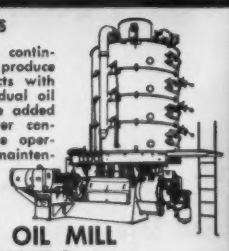
SPECIALISTS IN OIL MILLING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1900

SCREW PRESSES

High capacity French continuous screw presses produce highest quality products with exceptionally low residual oil in meal . . . plus the added benefits of low power consumption and full-time operation with minumum maintenance.



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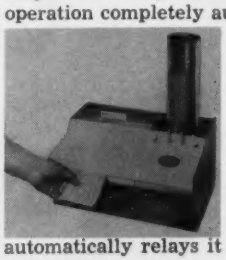
NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

MOISTURE TESTER. Parke Burrows, president of the Burrows Equipment Co., announces the company's new moisture tester called the Burrows Moisture Recorder.

According to company literature the new tester incorporates many scientific advances which make the operation completely automatic and eliminate the use of old-fashioned charts and temperature corrections.



Tests for each type of grain are specially programmed by a printed circuit card inserted into the Recorder. A small electronic sensing device (a thermistor) located in the test cell takes the temperature of the grain and automatically relays it to the electronic brain.

Another completely new feature is the printing mechanism which permanently records the moisture percentage on a scale ticket or other slip of paper if desired.

The Burrows Moisture Recorder is calibrated against official USDA air-oven standards.

For complete information write Soybean Digest 8c, Hudson, Iowa.

DRIER. Development of a newly designed drier that is said to have marked increases in bushels-per-hour drying capacity over previous industry norms, has been announced by Shanzer Manufacturing Co.

According to a statement issued by the firm's engineering department, the change in design has been extended to the entire line, incorporating the screen column construction of previous Shanzer units with the application of what the company terms optimum heat and air balance "Thermo-Flo" design.

The report states that in months of field and plant testing, the new design has afforded remarkable increases in bushels-per-hour drying performance when compared to previous Shanzer units and a cross section of drier industry performance ratings. In some cases the output of uniformly dried grain was nearly double that of previously considered good performance.

The company stated that in their opinion the capacity increases will enable operators to consider smaller units of less cost, or equivalent size units that provide increased capacity for expansion needs.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8b, Hudson, Iowa.

LECITHINS. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has issued two new brochures on soybean "Kelecin" lecithins explaining uses and giving chemical constants.

Kelecin 1081 is a water dispersible lecithin receiving wide acclaim in the paint industry for use in water soluble finishes, says James Willis, SK director of advertising and sales promotion.

The other brochure covers various grades of plastic and fluid lecithins that are widely used in industry.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8d, Hudson, Iowa.

No dust problems... No public relations problems

when you own an Aeroglide® Drier

Most folks don't set out to make neighbors unhappy. Some drier owners have discovered much to their regret that the installation of a drier has made their neighbors angry, however. They have found that they have bought a drier that creates a real dust problem.

In the grain-drying process, ofttimes dusty conditions are encountered. Some operators have found *after installation* that their drier discharges a great deal of dust over their own premise and the surrounding neighborhood. Because of the construction and operating principles of some driers, dust-control measures are practically impossible.

AEROGLIDE discharges all air and dust through a single opening... and it can be controlled.

That's right! Because of the special design features found on Aeroglide, all air is discharged through a single opening near ground level. If you wish, it is very easy to trap dust and other foreign matter. Even though you may not have nearby neighbors now, with the fast growth of most towns, it is wise to keep this in mind when you buy a drier.

This is another of the features that you will find only on today's modern Aeroglide drier. Let us send you information on the many superior features of our driers. We will gladly send it without obligation.

Visit with our Engineering personnel at Booth 15 in Memphis.

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Aeroglide Corporation

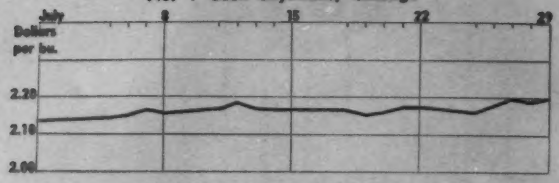
Phone TEmple 2-6422 - Cable: AEROGLIDE

510 Glenwood Ave. - Raleigh, North Carolina

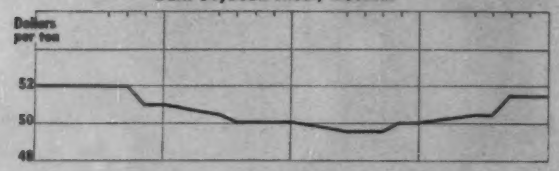
GAS, OIL AND LP GAS FIRED GRAIN DRIERS WITH 200 TO 10,000 BU. PER HR. CAPACITY FOR DRYING CORN, SOYBEANS, RICE, WHEAT, BARLEY, MILO, LUPINE, BUCKWHEAT, PEANUTS, COFFEE, ETC.

KANSAS PLANT—AEROGLIDE ST. & SOUTH AVE.—EMPORIA, KANSAS—Phone Dickens 2-1645

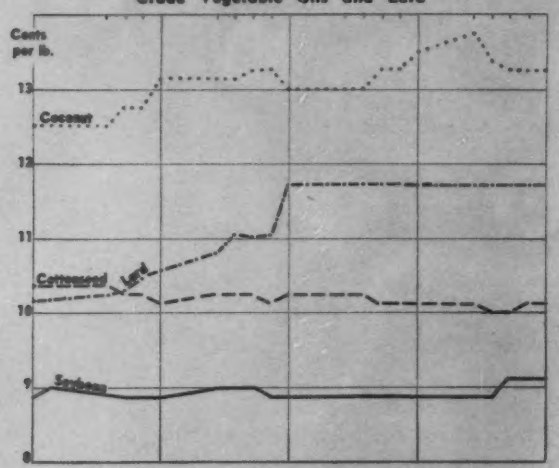
DAILY MARKET PRICES
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



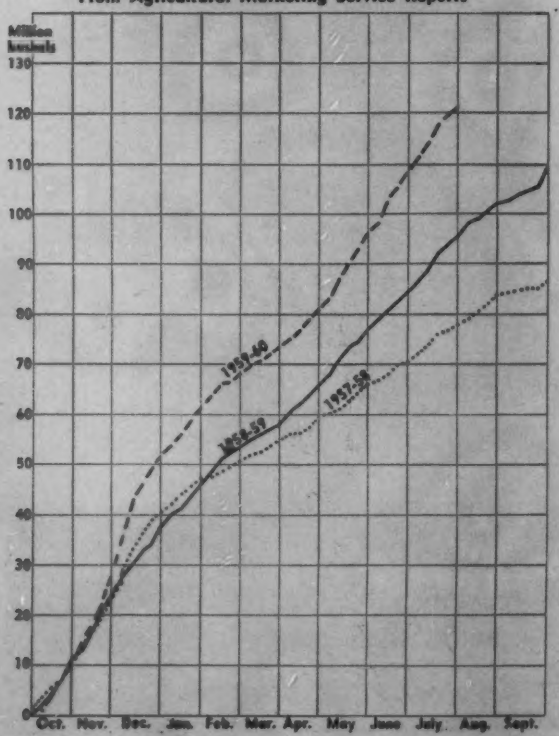
Bulk Soybean Meal, Decatur



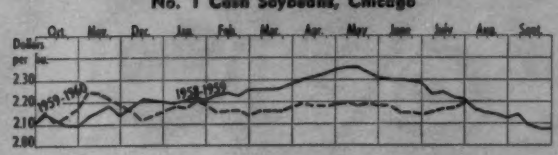
Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



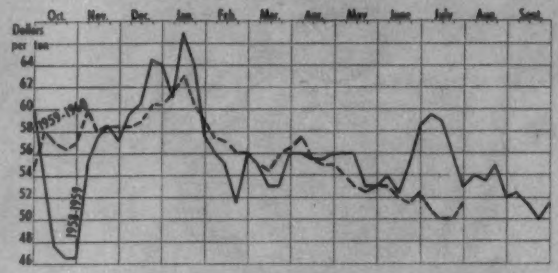
SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS FOR EXPORT, CUMULATIVE YEAR BEGINNING OCT. 1, 1957, 1958, 1959
From Agricultural Marketing Service Reports



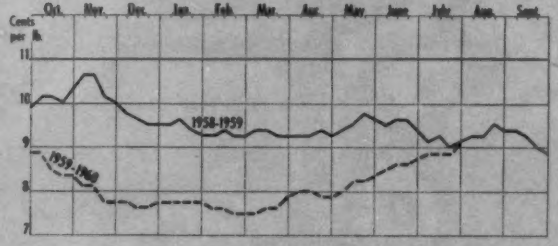
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankers



CASH PRICES JULY 1960*

July	No. 1 yellow soybeans Chicago	Bulk soybean meal Decatur	Soybean oil Decatur	Cottonseed oil Mississippi Valley	Coconut oil Pacific Coast	Lard Chicago
1	$2.16	$52.00	$.08⅞	$.10⅜	$.12½	$.1015
2	Saturday					
4	Independence Day					
5	2.16½	52.00	.09	.10⅜	.12½	.1025
6	2.15	52.00	.08⅞	.10¼	.12½	.1030
7	2.15¾	51.00	.08⅞	.10¼	.12¾	.1045
8	2.15¼	51.00	.08⅞	.10⅛	.13⅛	.1057
9	Saturday					
11	2.16½	50.50	.09	.10¼	.13⅛	.1080
12	2.18¼	50.00	.09	.10¼	.13⅛	.1105
13	2.17	50.00	.09	.10¼	.13¼	.11
14	2.16½	50.00	.08⅞	.10⅛	.13¼	.1105
15	2.16½	50.00	.08⅞	.10¼	.13	.1170
16	Saturday					
18	2.16½	49.50	.08⅞	.10¼	.13	.1170
19	2.15⅛	49.50	.08⅞	.10¼	.13	.1170
20	2.15½	49.50	.08⅞	.10⅛	.13¼	.1170
21	2.17⅜	50.00	.08⅞	.10⅛	.13¼	.1170
22	2.17¾	50.00	.08⅞	.10⅛	.13½	.1170
23	Saturday					
25	2.16¾	50.50	.08⅞	.10⅛	.13¾	.1170
26	2.18¼	50.50	.08⅞	.10	.13⅜	.1170
27	2.19¾	51.50	.09⅛	.10	.13¼	.1170
28	2.19	51.50	.09⅛	.10⅛	.13¼	.1170
29	2.19¾	51.50	.09⅛	.10⅛	.13¼	.1170

* From Wall Street Journal, Chicago.

1958 AND 1959 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1959-60	1958-59
Total soybeans placed under support as of June 30	52,379,385 bu.	140,204,556 bu.
Quantity of loans repaid as of June 30	39,728,264 bu.	40,994,975 bu.
Total delivered as of June 30	3,378,846 bu.	57,211,665 bu.
Quantity of loans and purchase agreements outstanding as of June 30	2,219,665 bu.	
Soybeans crushed Oct. 1-June 30	302,103,000 bu.	312,225,000 bu.
Soybeans exported Oct. 1-June 30	112,371,000 bu.	88,287,000 bu.
Balance on hand July 1 for processing, export or carryover	154,811,000 bu.	172,284,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-July 29	120,673,828 bu.	96,220,493 bu.

IMAGINATION*

**A MARK OF CENTRAL SOYA*

A little girl in her grown-up finery can play at being almost anyone . . . a mother, a movie star or even a queen.

With free-flowing IMAGINATION . . . tempered by experienced accomplishment . . . the people of Central Soya have discovered new processes and developed new products and their uses for industry

26TH YEAR OF FOODPOWER

CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY

divisions of central soya:

MASTER MIX FEEDS
SOYA PROCESSING
SOYA CHEMURGY
GRAIN MERCHANDISING

CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans, soybean and cottonseed oils, and soybean and cottonseed cakes and meals for the month of May 1960, with comparable data for May 1959 and cumulative totals for October-May in the marketing years 1958-59 and 1959-60, from Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	May 1959	May 1960	October-May 1958-59	October-May 1959-60
Soybeans	bu.	9,219,494	14,129,465	79,406,178	98,370,859
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	70,927,703	80,198,329	232,601,784	319,966,119
Refined but not further processed	lb.	10,102,787	3,097,948	29,865,105	46,092,120
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	30,537,899	26,463,662	221,110,205	108,976,562
Cottonseed oil:					
Crude	lb.	25,596,509	19,179,961	199,743,995	263,880,205
Refined but not further processed	lb.	25,774,818	5,557,442	30,208,667	128,142,048
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	1,567,041	3,078,524	14,700,775	24,632,818
Cottonseed cake and meal	short ton	72	405	5,125	123,002
Soybean cake and meal	short ton	26,382	37,795	359,480	479,674

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination July 1959-June 1960 (1,000 bu.)

Great Lakes	
Canada	17,254
Norway	335
Denmark	828
United Kingdom	117
Ireland	75
Netherlands	1,370
Belgium	722
West Germany	1,237
Other	644
Subtotal	22,582
Atlantic	
Norway	992
Denmark	326
United Kingdom	2,137
Netherlands	2,850
Belgium	261
France	3,331
West Germany	158
Italy	297
Israel	1,837
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,607
Japan	3,449
Other	897
Subtotal	18,142
Gulf	
Cuba	761
Norway	627
Denmark	3,910
United Kingdom	700
Netherlands	24,615
Belgium	3,649
West Germany	8,276
Italy	2,545
Trieste	78
Israel	4,559
Korea	1,606
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,632
Japan	37,247
Other	536
Subtotal	91,741
Total	
United Kingdom	2,954
Ireland	75
Belgium	4,632
West Germany	9,671
Netherlands	28,835
Japan	40,696
Canada	17,254
Italy	2,842
Israel	6,396
Trieste	78
Other	19,032
Grand total	
July '59-June '60	132,465
July '58-June '59	103,040

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases, the ultimate destination of the soybeans exported is not shown on the inspection reports. Therefore, the quantity for each country may vary from official Census data which are based on custom declarations.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination June 1960 (1,000 bu.)

Great Lakes	
Canada	2,584
Denmark	354
United Kingdom	79
Netherlands	339
Belgium	644
West Germany	239
Italy	323
Subtotal	4,562
Atlantic	
Norway	285
Taiwan (Formosa)	644
Other	75
Subtotal	1,004
Gulf	
Cuba	103
Denmark	105
Netherlands	2,626
Belgium	702
West Germany	594
Italy	169
Israel	734
Korea	200
Taiwan (Formosa)	483
Japan	3,063
Other	226
Subtotal	9,005
Grand total	14,571
Total Jan.-June '60	58,291
Total Jan.-June '59	49,539

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases, the ultimate destination of the soybeans exported is not shown on the inspection reports. Therefore, the quantity for each country may vary from official Census data which are based on custom declarations.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and areas June 1960 (1,000 bu.)

Lake Ports	
Duluth	287
Superior	1,278
Chicago	878
Saginaw	251
Toledo	1,657
Milwaukee	211
Subtotal	4,562
Atlantic	
Philadelphia	96
Baltimore	96
Norfolk	812
Subtotal	1,004
Gulf	
Mobile	1,083
New Orleans	6,967
Port Allen	955
Subtotal	9,005
Totals	
June 1960	14,571
Jan.-June 1960	58,291
Jan.-June 1959	49,539

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Soybeans, edible oils, and oilseed cakes and meals: U. S. exports, year beginning Oct. 1, 1957 and 1958, October-April 1959-59 and 1959-60

	1957-58	1958-59[1]	October-April 1958-59[1]	October-April 1959-60[1]
	Million bushels			
Soybeans	85.5	110.1	70.2	84.2
Edible oils:	Million pounds			
Soybean	804.0	930.4	372.0	365.3
Cottonseed	248.0	404.2	191.7	388.8
Total	1,052.0	1,334.6	563.7	754.1
Oil equivalent of soybeans	938.9	1,208.6	770.6	925.0
Cakes and meals:	1,000 short tons			
Soybean	300.0	512.2	333.1	441.9
Cottonseed	7.2	27.3	5.1	122.6
Linseed	5.9	31.2	14.3	48.7
Total[2]	316.3	581.0	354.2	620.0
Meal equivalent of soybeans	2,000.9	2,608.7	1,663.4	1,979.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals. Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cottonseed and soybean oils and lard: Exports under Title I Public Law 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-May 1960 (million lbs.)

	1954-55	Oct. 1-Sept. 30 1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Oct. 1-May 31 1958-59	1959-60
Exports under P. L. 480							
Cottonseed	117	291	55	97	141	26	69
Soybean	.....	279	495	592	747	414	185
Total oils	117	570	550	689	888	440	[1]254
Lard	.....	112	65	3	.....	.....	.....
Total exports							
Cottonseed	710	611	423	248	404	245	[2]419
Soybean	50	557	807	803	941	490	[2]436
Total oils	760	1,168	1,230	1,051	1,345	735	855
Lard	528	663	530	394	535	332	[2]456

[1] Public Law 480 exports are reported according to the month in which the bill of lading was dated. [2] May exports estimated.

Title I, P. L. 480 Exports for July 1959-June 1960 (pounds)

	June 1960 Metric tons	June 1960 Quantity	July 1959-June 1960 Metric tons	July 1959-June 1960 Quantity
Cottonseed oil	867	1,912,000	66,157	145,851,000
Soybean oil	68,449	150,904,000	272,004	599,666,000

Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Oilseeds: Suez Canal, northbound shipments, February 1959 and 1960, October-February 1958-59 and 1959-60 (1,000 short tons)

	February 1959	February 1960	October-February 1958-59	October-February 1959-60
Soybeans[1]	133.4	145.5	336.2	537.9
Copra	30.9	59.5	230.4	299.8
Peanuts	11.0	23.1	65.0	59.5
Cottonseed	9.9	2.2	47.4	22.0
Flaxseed[2]	5.5	6.6	12.1	19.8
Other	25.4	28.7	91.5	123.5
Total	216.1	265.6	782.6	1,062.5

[1] To convert to bushels use 33.3 bushels per ton. [2] To convert to bushels use 35.7 bushels per ton. Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MELLORINE. U. S. production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milkfat during June was estimated at 5,335,000 gallons, a record high for the month, reports Agricultural Marketing Service. The January-June total this year of 22,915,000 gallons was 8% above the first half of last year and 37% above the 5-year average for the period.

Production of "mellorine type" frozen desserts, United States, 1960

	1954-58 Average[1]	Estimated 1958[1]	Estimated 1959	Estimated 1960	Change from: 1954-58 Av.	Change from: 1959
	Thousand gallons				Percent	
January	1,861	2,238	2,325	2,535	+ 36	+ 9
February	2,097	2,335	2,505	2,890	+ 38	+ 15
March	2,604	2,759	3,440	3,560	+ 37	+ 3
April	2,898	3,415	3,685	3,990	+ 38	+ 8
May	3,432	4,105	4,335	4,605	+ 34	+ 6
June	3,782	4,382	4,955	5,335	+ 41	+ 8
Six month total	16,674	19,234	21,245	22,915	+ 37	+ 8

[1] From enumerations.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for May and June 1960 (1,000 short tons).

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, June 1960-May 1960

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	June 1960	May 1960	June 1960	May 1960	June 30, 1960	May 31, 1960
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	721.6	*756.8	743.8	*746.4	112.7	*134.9
Millfeed (hull meal)	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.9	3.5	3.6

* Revised.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, June 1960-May 1960 (thousands of short tons)

	Net receipts at mills[1]		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	June 1960	May 1960	June 1960	May 1960	June 30, 1960	May 31, 1960
U. S.	825.9	*775.9	939.8	*995.9	1,291.5	*1,405.4
Arkansas	10.0	*1.1	21.2	*29.1	50.8	*62.0
Illinois	255.8	253.1	274.6	267.1	275.1	293.9
Indiana	(2)	(2)	83.8	(2)	77.0	(2)
Iowa	171.4	171.8	161.5	170.0	259.6	249.8
Minnesota	64.2	58.8	71.1	73.0	56.2	63.0
Mississippi	6.1	1.7	27.8	29.2	25.2	46.8
Missouri	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	(2)	1.5	(2)	11.6	39.7	48.3
Ohio	89.1	62.9	85.4	90.6	131.5	127.8
Tennessee	66.1	68.5	72.6	97.8	125.3	131.8
All other	163.2	*156.5	141.8	227.5	251.1	*382.0

* Revised. Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of beans crushed and net change in stocks. [2] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, June 1960-May 1960

	Crude oil (millions of pounds)				Cake and meal (thousands of tons)[1]			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	June 1960	May 1960	June 30, 1960	May 31, 1960	June 1960	May 1960	June 30, 1960	May 31, 1960
U. S.	348.6	*365.9	133.8	*150.0	733.8	*769.2	116.2	*138.5
Arkansas	8.0	*10.8	0.9	*1.4	16.9	*22.4	7.2	*9.7
Illinois	105.2	99.8	38.1	40.3	209.6	200.6	38.0	47.6
Indiana	31.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	65.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Iowa	58.3	62.0	20.0	17.6	127.4	135.2	19.8	20.1
Minnesota	25.2	26.3	26.5	36.7	55.0	56.0	2.4	7.9
Mississippi	11.0	10.5	3.4	3.1	23.7	22.4	8.7	5.4
Missouri	(2)	(2)	2.1	2.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.8
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. Carolina	(2)	4.0	0.8	0.8	(2)	8.8	1.7	1.9
Ohio	32.3	34.1	13.0	13.2	66.4	70.8	4.4	5.6
Tennessee	26.0	35.4	7.5	8.7	56.7	74.6	6.9	12.1
All other	51.0	83.0	21.5	26.2	112.5	178.4	27.1	26.4

* Revised. Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Includes millfeed (hull meal). [2] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

STOCKS. Soybean stocks estimated at 137 million bushels in all storage positions on July 1 were the second highest of record for the date, being exceeded only by the 158 million bushels a year ago, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board.

Stocks on July 1 indicated a disappearance during the 9 months October 1959-June 1960 of 464 million bushels from a supply of 600 million bushels. The supply consisted of a carryover of 62 million plus 1959 production of 538 million bushels. During the period 302 million bushels were processed for oil and 113 million bushels were exported. Seed and feed amounted to 31 million and at least 6 million bushels of the 1959 crop were crushed before Oct. 1. In addition there are always some unaccountable losses from a crop of this size. The indicated disappearance is out of balance about 2%, well within the range of possible error in production, stocks, and/or disappearance estimates.

Stocks of soybeans, July 1, 1960, with comparisons (1,000 bu.)

	July 1, Av. 1949-58	July 1, 1959	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1960
On farms[1]	16,007	35,966	143,003	42,140
Terminals[2]	5,450	16,263	33,731	17,732
Commodity Credit Corp.[3]	201	102	159	407
Processing plants[5]	26,508	44,883	64,803	43,050
Int. mills, elev. & whses.[1 4]	12,567	60,310	68,007	33,178
Total	60,733	157,524	309,703	136,507

[1] Estimates of the crop reporting board. [2] Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at 44 Terminal cities. [3] Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. [4] All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including merchant mills. [5] Firms reporting crushings and stocks of soybeans to the Bureau of the Census.

Soybeans—total and off-farm stocks, July 1 and Apr. 1 (1,000 bu.)

	Off-farm total[1]			Total all positions[2]		
State	July 1, 1959	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1959	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1960
Ohio	7,456	13,172	5,544	9,329	23,505	7,840
Ind.	*	*	3,742	*	*	8,551
Ill.	33,384	34,324	20,727	39,058	72,007	32,032
Minn.	14,025	17,679	9,379	22,655	35,179	15,629
Iowa	30,004	29,500	22,885	41,128	56,145	33,036
Mo.	5,033	*	*	6,419	*	*
S. Dak.	410	519	396	797	1,118	585
N. C.	1,579	3,572	1,953	1,997	4,627	2,097
Tenn.	8,322	7,080	4,760	8,452	8,649	4,831
Miss.	*	4,880	979	*	6,957	1,394
Ark.	3,287	10,362	2,874	3,535	14,621	3,158
Other	18,058	45,612	21,128	24,154	86,895	27,354
U. S.	121,558	166,700	94,367	157,524	309,703	136,507

* Includes other States to avoid disclosing individual operations. [1] Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals and those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in bins and other storages under CCC control. [2] Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

STOCKS ON FARMS. Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 42.1 million bushels by the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board. This is an alltime high for the date and 17% above July 1 a year ago and 16% above the previous July 1 record in 1957. Disappearance from farms for the Apr. 1 to July 1 quarter totaled 101 million bushels. This is also a record and compares with 90 million bushels for the same period last year and the 10-year average of 55 million bushels.

The North Central States account for 95% of the total farm stocks on July 1, with Illinois at 11 million and Iowa at 10 million bushels having nearly one-half of the U. S. total. Minnesota ranks third with 6 million bushels and Indiana fourth with 5 million bushels still on farms July 1.

Soybean stocks on farms on July 1 (1,000 bu.) Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

	Average 1949-58	1959	1960		Average 1949-58	1959	1960
N. Y.	10	10	6	Del.	59	72	17
N. J.	30	17	46	Md.	54	85	42
Pa.	30	26	37	Va.	94	121	298
Ohio	1,177	1,873	2,296	N. C.	155	418	144
Ind.	1,874	3,369	4,809	S. C.	55	84	355
Ill.	4,289	5,674	11,305	Ga.	12	28	28
Mich.	120	518	297	Fla.	[1] 3	.....	21
Wis.	52	96	176	Ky.	84	76	113
Minn.	2,550	8,630	6,250	Tenn.	54	130	71
Iowa	3,776	11,124	10,151	Ala.	18	30	63
Mo.	791	1,386	3,655	Miss.	127	184	415
N. Dak.	62	556	182	Ark.	223	248	284
S. Dak.	128	387	189	La.	11	29	66
Nebr.	83	618	507	Okla.	8	10	21
Kans.	75	139	273	Texas	2	28	23
				U. S.	16,007	35,966	42,140

[1] 1950-58 average.

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PRICE SUPPORT. Loan and purchase agreement totals, loan repayments and quantities delivered through June on 1959-crop soybeans, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA (bushels).

Warehouse and farm loans			Purchase agreements	
Total under loan	Quantity repaid	Quantity delivered	Quantity under agreement	Quantity delivered
45,323,721	39,728,264	3,375,775	7,061,562	3,071

1959-crop soybeans: Amount under price support by states June 30, 1960 (bushels)

	Quantity of loans repaid	Quantity delivered	Quantity of loans and purchase agreements outstanding		
			Warehouse	Farm	Total
Alabama	33,097				
Arkansas	2,110,679	418	5,485	31,117	36,602
Delaware	348		0	0	0
Georgia	25,853				
Illinois	7,796,657	123,445	7,975	30,446	38,421
Indiana	1,797,276	7,934	0	29,451	29,451
Iowa	13,118,417	2,881,052	12,726	1,259,691	1,272,417
Kansas	606,299	72,340	0	24,168	24,168
Kentucky	137,350	0	0	6,512	6,512
Louisiana	26,577	0	0	154	154
Michigan	90,984	74	0	3,661	3,661
Minnesota	6,292,037	148,048	6,369	534,755	541,124
Mississippi	977,931	0	0	14,697	14,697
Missouri	3,879,705	79,918	0	116,539	116,539
Nebraska	316,594	16,854	0	46,781	46,781
New Jersey	4,130		0	0	0
New Mexico	0	576			
New York	789		0	0	0
North Carolina	40,280		0	3,516	3,516
North Dakota	373,987	5,147	0	32,451	32,451
Ohio	1,360,110	8,946	193	8,479	8,672
Oklahoma	78,824	24,711	0	3,671	3,671
Pennsylvania	2,200	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	273,426		655	1,059	1,714
South Dakota	95,500	5,548	0	35,041	35,041
Tennessee	222,820		0	2,031	2,031
Texas	34,889	3,835			
Virginia	16,092	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	15,413	0	0	2,042	2,042
Total	39,728,264	3,378,846	33,403	2,186,262	2,219,665

Purchase agreements outstanding 0. From Agricultural Marketing Service.

Soybeans—CCC dispositions[1] (1,000 bu.)

Domestic sales and dispositions	
by CSS commodity offices	
Non-storable country whse.	27
Non-storable track & term.	145
Statutory minimum[2]	33,787
Other domestic	44
By ASC county offices	
Non-storable bin site	6
Statutory minimum[2]	888
Total domestic	34,897
Export sales and dispositions	
Barter	260
Total export	260
Total dispositions	35,157

[1] Oct. 1, 1959-June 30, 1960. [2] Sold for domestic or export use at announced prices.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel).

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
June 15, 1960	May 15, 1960	June 15, 1959	June 15, 1960	June 15, 1960	1960 crop	1959 crop	1958 crop
1.97	2.00	2.09	2.91	68	1.85	1.85	2.09

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Soybean prices compared with market value of soybean oil and meal

	Soybean oil		Soybean meal		Value of oil and meal from bushel of soybeans[1]	Market price No. 1 yellow soybeans Ill. pts.	Spread between soybean price and value of oil & meal
	Average price at crushing plant Cts. per pound	Value from bu. of soybeans[1] Dollars	Bulk price at Decatur Dollars per ton	Value from bu. of soybeans[1] Dollars	Dollars	Dollars per bu.	Cents
June 1960	8.6	0.95	52.50	1.23	2.18	2.06	12
May 1960	8.2	0.90	54.20	1.27	2.17	2.09	8
Apr. 1960	7.9	0.87	56.50	1.33	2.20	2.11	9
Mar. 1960	7.7	0.85	55.85	1.31	2.16	2.08	8
Feb. 1960	7.6	0.84	57.50	1.35	2.19	2.06	13
June 1959	9.5	1.04	54.80	1.29	2.33	2.20	13

[1] Based on assumption that a bushel of soybeans yields 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of meal. Note: This table is for statistical comparison only. It does not reflect actual operating margins since prices are simple averages and do not take into account location differentials or actual purchases and sales of soybeans, soybean oil or soybean meal.

FACTORY USE OF VEGETABLE OILS for April and May 1960. Reported by Bureau of the Census (million pounds).

Production, consumption in selected products: Factory and warehouse stocks—May 1960 and April 1960 selected edible oils

	Cottonseed oil		Soybean oil	
	May 1960	April 1960	May 1960	April 1960
Production:				
Crude oils	86.7	130.9	363.9	366.4
Refined oils (once-refined)[1]	106.6	136.2	280.9	273.2
Consumption in refining[1]	114.8	146.6	293.3	285.1
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[2]	103.6	96.8	275.5	264.6
Consumption in edible products, total	103.2	96.4	255.9	246.4
Baking or frying fats	29.0	26.3	97.4	91.5
Salad or cooking oil	64.0	58.0	73.4	59.0
Margarine	7.9	9.7	81.9	92.3
Other edible products[3]	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.6
Stocks, end of month, total[2]	446.9	495.7	564.1	595.9
Crude oils	87.5	124.2	311.4	336.4
Refined oils	359.4	371.5	252.7	259.5

[1] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil. [2] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin). [3] Includes confectioners fats.

Consumption of vegetable oil foots

Total consumption[1]				Used in fatty acids				Percent used in fatty acids			
May		Cum.: Jan.-May		May		Cum.: Jan.-May		May		Cum.: Jan.-May	
1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
10.1	14.1	55.0	64.9	5.8	8.9	33.5	42.1	57%	63%	61%	65%

[1] Excluding amounts consumed in refining. U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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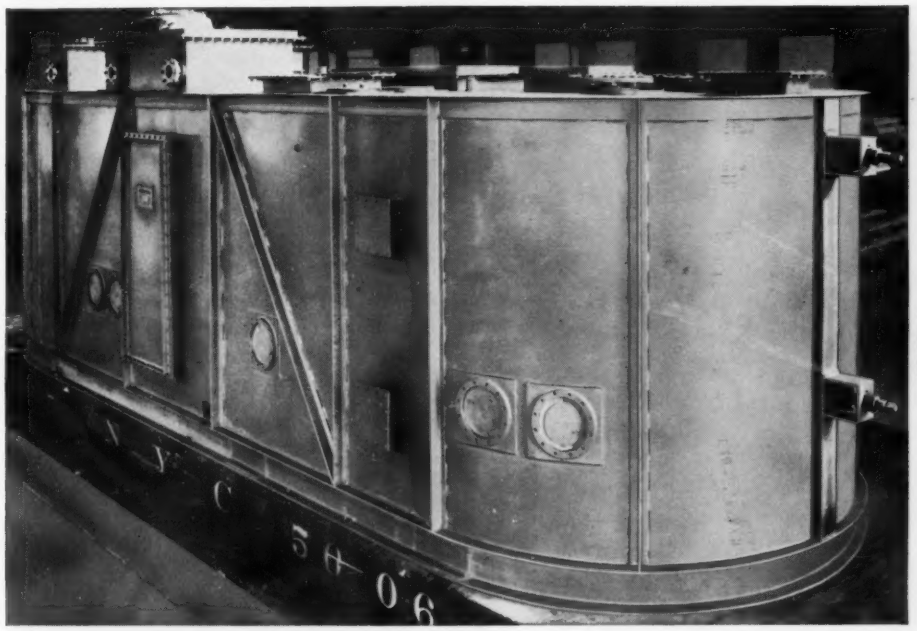

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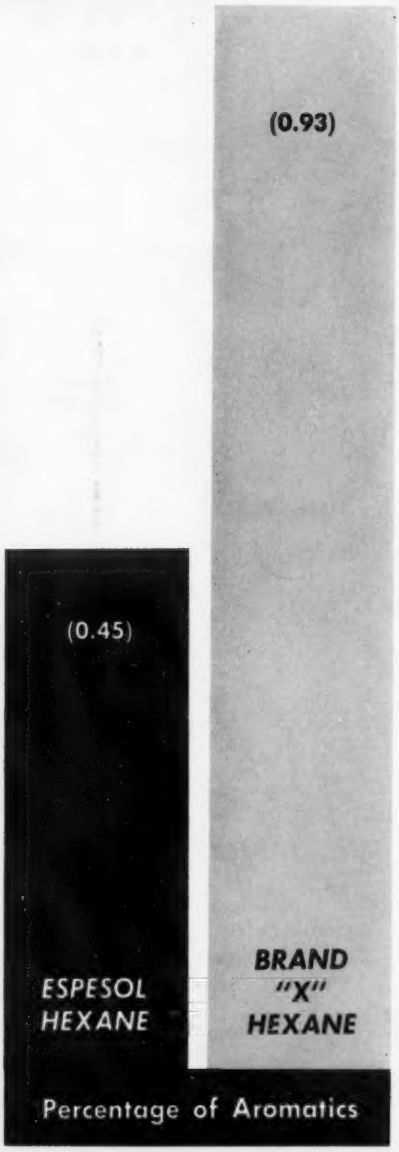

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